MORNING EDITION

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Attacks on Hongkong Continued; Thai-Japan Alliance Pact Signed

2 Nations Clasp Hands In Formal Ceremony At Bangkok

JOINT AID STRESSED

No Armistice Without Mutual Consent—Valid for Ten Years—Foreign Minister Togo Issues Statement Congratulating New Tie-Up

The formal signing of a treaty of alliance between Thailand and Japan was formally announced by the Board of Information at 2:30 p.m. Sunday. The official statement and contents of the new pact follow:

"Since the agreement of basic views concerning the conclusion of an alliance pact between Japan and Thailand was reached between our Ambassador, Mr. Teiji Tsubokami, and the Thai Prime Minister, Luang Pibul Songgram, on the 11th of this month, discussions were held regarding the drafting of the pact, which resulted in a satisfactory conclusion. Following the completion of necessary procedure, therefore, the Pact of Alliance between Japan and Thailand was signed between Ambassador Tsubokami and Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister Pibul Songgram in Bangkok at 10 a.m. (noon according to Japan Time).

THE PACT OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN JAPAN AND THAILAND

"The Imperial Government of Japan and the Royal Government of Thailand, firmly convinced that the establishment of a new order in East Asia is the only way of realizing prosperity of that region and the indispensable condition for the restoration and promotion of world peace, and animated by a firm and inflexible determination to eliminate all baneful influences which are obstacles to such purpose, have agreed as follows:

Article 1.

"An alliance is established between Japan and Thailand on the basis of mutual respect for their independence and sovereignty.

Article 2.

"In case either Japan or Thailand finds herself in an armed conflict vis-a-vis one or more third Powers, Thailand or Japan shall immediately range herself on the side of the other country as her ally and shall aid the latter with all political, economic and military means.

Article 3.

"The details relative to the execution of Article 2 shall be determined, by common accord, between the competent authorities of Japan and Thailand.

Article 4.

"Japan and Thailand, in case of war prosecuted in common, engage not to conclude an armistice or a peace without their complete mutual accord.

Article 5.

"The present Pact shall come into effect simultaneously with its signature and shall remain valid for the duration of ten years. The Contracting Parties shall consult between them regarding the renewal of the present Pact at a suitable time before the expiration of the said duration."

Togo Issues Statement

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, on the occasion of the signing of the epochal treaty of alliance between Thailand and Japan, on Sunday issued, a statement felicitating the new East Asian link and reviewed the steps between the two nations which led to the final consummation of the treaty. His statement follows:

"Japan and Thailand have for many years been bound to each other in bonds of traditional friendship as nations of the Oriental race. To strengthen further these bonds of close friendship, the Treaty of Amity and Friendship was concluded between the two countries in June of last year. Then at the beginning of this year, the border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China was peacefully settled through the mediation by Japan, as the result of which Thailand succeeded in recovering her lost territories which had been her long-standing aspiration. At the same time the Protocol concerning political understanding between Japan and Thailand was concluded, resulting in further increase in the warmth of their mutual cordiality.

"On the other hand, Thailand has for many years been made an object of political intrigue and economic exploitation by Great Britain, in whose fetters she groaned. The present Thai Prime Minister, Luang Pibul Songgram, has long advocated autonomy in dealing with state affairs of Thailand. In order to realize the purpose through cooperation with Japan, a friendly Power in East Asia, he has exerted his efforts to promote and solidify the amicable relations between Japan and Thailand.

Understanding Reached

"When Japan commenced war against the United States and the British Empire on December 8, our Government, with a view to repelling British invasion of Thailand, instructed Ambassador Tsubokami to negotiate with Prime Minister Pibul Songgram to obtain Thailand's assent to the passage of Japanese forces through the latter's territory. The Prime Minister, perceiving the general trend of affairs, agreed to Japan's proposal and an un-

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Pact Conclusion Is Celebrated

Thai and Japanese officials are seen exchanging mutual felicitations over the signing of the Treaty of Alliance between the two nations at Bangkok on Sunday. The above telephoto, relayed from Fukuoka, shows, left to right: Ambassador Tsubokami, Premier Pibula Songgram, Economic Minister Wanit and Commander of the Japanese Forces Iida.

LEADERS WIRE FELICITATIONS

Tojo and Togo Greet Thai Premier, Expressing Happiness On Alliance Pact

Premier Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo cabled messages of felicitation to Premier Luang Pibul Songgram of Thailand, on Sunday, on the occasion of the signing of the Thai-Japanese Treaty of Alliance at Bangkok. Given below are the messages as released by the Board of Information on the same day.

Premier Tojo wired:

"It is indeed a source of profound gratification that the Offensive and Defensive Alliance Pact between Japan and Thailand was signed at Bangkok today. By virtue of this pact, your country will cooperate thoroughgoingly with Japan in the prosecution of the war to crush the United States and the British Emipre, for which the Japanese Empire is most firmly determined, and our two nations will, in collaboration, march forward toward the accomplishment of their common purpose of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia.

"I wish again to tender to Your Excellency the expression of my heartfelt appreciation for your efforts and decisive act for the conclusion of this Pact of Alliance."

Foreign Minister Togo's greeting said:

"It is indeed a matter of sincere felicitation that the Offensive and Defensive Alliance Pact between Japan and Thailand has been signed today at Bangkok by Your Excellency and Ambassador Tsubokami.

"By the conclusion of this Pact, the way is now clear for the two nations to cooperate fully to bring this war of Greater East Asia to a glorious and successful conclusion and thus to achieve the lofty mission of realizing the prosperity of East Asia.

"May I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency and through your goodself to the people of Thailand my heartfelt congratulation and also my earnest prayer for the prosperity and welfare of your nation."

HONGKONG CAPTURE SEEN BIG CALAMITY

Demoralizing Effect on British Foreseen—Military Flops Now Under Heavy Fire

Domei

BERNE, December 20.—When Hongkong, Britain's last stronghold in East Asia, falls, it will have a tremendous demoralizing effect upon the British public, which already has been surprized as well as disappointed in the successive defeats suffered by the supposedly superior British forces in the Far East, according to London reports received here today.

The British public was spared no criticisms against the British High Command for not utilizing their past disastrous experiences to afford ample facilities and protection for the numerous airdromes scattered throughout East Asia, particularly those in Malaya, the report said.

The London News Chronicle said that the so-called British High Com-

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Leaving Tokyo

Ambassador Phya Sri Sena

THAILAND WILL REPLACE AMBASSADOR FOR TOKYO

Domei

BANGKOK, December 20.—The Government of Thailand notified the Japanese Embassy here this afternoon to the effect that, in view of the closer relation between Japan and Thailand, the Government of Thailand decided to appoint Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Foreign Vice-Minister, to the post of Ambassador to Japan.

Phya Sri Sena, present Thai ambassador to Japan, it is further learned, is likely to assume the post of Foreign Minister.

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 20.—According to a report reaching here, the British army authorities are trying to fan up an anti-Government sentiment among the people and are effecting propaganda broadcasts in the Thai language to inspire strikes and sabotages.

But all British efforts, it is further learned, are inviting the Thai nation's antipathy, being far from bringing about any satisfactory result,

BRITISHERS DEMAND STATEMENT ON INDIA

Guarantee of Self-Government Status Hoped as Japanese War Gains Keep Mounting

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Repercussions of Japanese operations on the Malay Peninsula have been seen in London as informed quarters there have declared that a minority faction of the Conservative Party has demanded Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, to make an immediate declaration on India's status, according to a Reuters report received here from London today.

The demand is based on the hope that the undercurrent of differences existing between India and Great Britain would be eradicated should Prime Minister Churchill grant a special guarantee on India's status as a self-governing territory, the report stated.

Danger Seen in Australia

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Declaring that the threat to Australia has gradually become greater, John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Coordination, has stressed the necessity of strengthening national defense, according to a report from Canberra received here today.

"Every effort must be exerted by us for the protection of our territory for the defense of Australia is the duty of its citizens," Prime Minister Curtin declared, adding, "This is not the time to hesitate in making an outlay

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Neutrality Policy Upheld

Domei

BERLIN, December 20.—In commenting on Spain's declaration of neutrality, the Wilhelmstrasse today stated that the announcement merely upheld Spain's previous policy.

Time Not Yet Ripe to Fete War Victories; Express Joy in Work, Is Official Advice

It is too early to stage celebrations on the brilliant victories achieved by the Japanese Army and Navy in the War of Greater East Asia for the goal still lies far ahead and the people should show their appreciation to the fighting forces by showing more cooperation and effort in the successful prosecution of the present hostilities, is the advice issued by the Board of Information, on Saturday.

The Board is being deluged with inquiries from the general public, asking official permission to hold flag and lantern parades in celebration of the seizure of Hongkong which is expected in the near future.

However, it is the opinion of the official quarters that exuberant displays are not in keeping with the spirit of the times, at present, and it is their sincere wish that the people will divert their enthusiasm to more constructive channels that will aid in bringing Japan's cherished aim of a East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere nearer to realization.

The statement issued under the name of Vice-President of the Board of Information Kiwao Okumura says: "With the granting of an Imperial rescript declaring war on the United States of America and the British Empire on December 8, the Japanese Army and Navy have won brilliant victories in Hawaii, on the Philippine Islands, and off the Malay Peninsula, making the Americans and British shiver in cold fear. Now Hongkong, which has

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Air Forces Active over Island Since Morning--Advance Made in South Sector

FIGHTING NEAR RACE COURSE

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE IN SOUTH CHINA, December 21.—Taking advantage of unusually good weather, the Japanese air force is active over Hongkong Island from early this morning.

A strong Japanese force advanced to a certain headland in the south of the Crown Colony and was continuing their attack against British troops despite a barrage of heavy fire from enemy gunboats in Shenshui Bay to the north, an air reconnaissance up to noon today revealed. The gunboats were silenced, however, with direct hits scored on them by Japanese skyraiders.

Meantime, heavy fighting was raging near the race course at Happy Valley covered with a dense cloud of black smoke at noon today.

HONGKONG WATERS UNDER CONTROL

The following announcement was made by the Navy Section of the Imperial General Headquarters at 11:40 a.m. Sunday.

"The attacks against the gun emplacements on Hongkong Island and naval vessels moored in the harbor are being continued by the Imperial Navy forces with the close cooperation of the Army at the same time holding complete control of the seas surrounding Hongkong."

Several units of mine sweepers of the Imperial Navy started vigorous operations in the waters around the island of Hongkong on Saturday in the face of a strong northeasterly wind, and in defiance of the rain of machine-gun bullets fired from the enemy on the shore, reports a Domei dispatch reaching here Saturday from an undisclosed base in South China.

Under the cross-fire of machine-guns and rifles, daring sailors of the Imperial Navy, manning small mine-sweepers, disposed of floating mines one after another in the waters surrounding Hongkong which were white with the splashes made by the falling bullets. A great number of enemy mines were cleared, opening wide lanes for the Japanese naval craft to operate freely.

From midnight of Friday to Saturday last week, according to the same message, a number of warships, large and small, operating in the waters not far from Hongkong, fired broadsides at the fortifications located on the west side of the island. Naval aircraft also joined in this bombardment, from the air, and in a moment silenced practically all of the enemy batteries.

NINE ENEMY SUBMARINES SUNK

The Japanese Navy sank a total of nine enemy submarines from December 8 to 21, according to a communique issued by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters Sunday at 4 p.m.

The communique adds that there were many other submarines which the Imperial naval craft attacked, but whether they were actually sunk or not, is uncertain.

On Saturday, an Imperial destroyer captured 32 crew members of an enemy submarine which had been sunk by the Navy, and of them, five were officers, says the same communique.

PHILIPPINE BASES BLASTED

Domei

SAIGON, December 21.—A Manila radio broadcast intercepted here states that formations of Japanese bombers yesterday effectively attacked Tarlac, 70 miles north of Manila as well as the airfield at Nichols Field and the naval port of Cavite, both near Manila, causing heavy damage.

JAPANESE BOMB CAVITE BASE

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Strong formations of Japanese aircraft launched an intense bombing raid on the United States naval base at Cavite, the Philippines, early this morning and caused considerable damage to objectives there, according to a report received here from Manila today.

Officer Relates Battle

Japanese mechanized units pressing rapidly southward along the northwestern Malay coast after breaking through the so-called Popham Line, are now spending eight hours of the day in hot pursuit, another eight hours in fighting, and the rest in repairing the bridges destroyed by the retreating British forces, according to a Japanese staff officer who had just returned from the war front in the Malay Peninsula, a Domei report reaching here from an unnamed base in the south reports.

This is the first full report of the Malay operations published by a Japanese army officer who had actually participated in the fighting through the thick jungle of Malaya since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Describing the initial major battle between the vanguards of the Japanese forces and the British mechanized units

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Discord Is Reported Between U.S., Britain At Cairo Conference

Domei

ANKARA, December 20.—First reports received here today of the British-American Near East conference in Cairo have given the impression that serious differences of opinion have arisen between the United States' and Britain's representatives on one hand and Sir Thomas Blamey, representing Australia. The campaign in the Near East was said to have been the cause for the discord among the representatives.

SALAZAR DENOUNCES TIMOR ISLE INVASION

Refusal of British Defense Offer Revealed—People Backing Stand of Portugal Chief

PREMIER'S SPEECH GIVEN

Impossible for Portugal to Be Involved With Japan—Britain's True Aim Revealed

Domei

LISBON, December 19.—Dr. Antonio Oliveira Salazar, Premier of Portugal, this afternoon vigorously denounced British and Dutch invasion of Timor, Portuguese possession in the Malay archipelago, in an address before a special session of Parliament.

The Premier revealed that Portugal had rejected a British offer to send troops to defend Timor from "possible" Japanese attack.

The address which was broadcast over the radio, was vigorously applauded by a large crowd of workers who gathered around the Parliament building to listen to the Premier's speech transmitted over loudspeakers.

Premier Salazar said Portugal had been prepared to accept British assistance under terms of the Anglo-Portuguese alliance in event the allegedly plotted Japanese attack should materialize, but not before.

He scored British and Dutch disregard for Portugal's rights and also denounced British and American propaganda alleging that Japan had seized Macao. Japan, Premier Salazar stressed, has been maintaining a just and correct attitude toward Portugal.

Meanwhile, it was authoritatively learned that Premier Salazar has summoned Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, British Ambassador to Lisbon, and has filed a most vigorous protest over Britain's seizure of Timor.

Premier's Statement Hailed

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—The condemnation of British and the Netherlands' seizure of Portuguese Timor by Dr. Antonio Oliveira Salazar, Premier, yesterday, has been enthusiastically received by the public, it was reported today.

Meantime, reports received here from Spain state that the Timor Incident

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Japan's Diplomats All Safe and Sound, Is Glad News Reaching Here From U.S.

Japanese Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu and other diplomats in the United States of America, are alive and well, discloses a report reaching certain quarters, Saturday, for the first time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The staff members of the Embassy in Washington are living at the embassy and their family members at their respective living quarters under strict surveillance, says the information, adding that diplomats with families are allowed to return to their families at night, but under the surveillance of guards. Direct telephone connection has been established between the State Department and the Japanese Embassy, but connection between the embassy and consuls is strictly forbidden.

Japanese diplomats now staying in the United States including the Philippine Islands and Canada number 252, almost the same number as American diplomats now in Japan and Manchoukuo, it was said.

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Members of the Japanese consular staffs in the United States have been concentrated at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, according to a report received here from Washington today.

The personnel of the Japanese Embassy, the report stated, is still in Washington.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1941

Thailand—Our Ally

Another cornerstone was laid in the arch of East Asia construction yesterday when an alliance was formally concluded at Bangkok between Premier Pibul Songgram and our Ambassador Tsubokami. The present alliance was more or less foreshadowed soon after Thailand agreed to the free passage of Japanese forces through its territory shortly after Japan had declared war against the United States and Britain. However, it is a matter for felicitation, nevertheless, that the diplomatic conversations that followed at Bangkok have resulted in the pact which must be regarded as a step toward the goal held in view by the two countries of the East now shouldering arms side by side.

The main contents of the present alliance bind the two signatory countries to the pledge that in case either of them is involved in dispute with a third country, they both will aid and support each other not only politically and economically but also militarily. It is further agreed that in case both Japan and Thailand jointly wage war, neither of them shall make peace separately. The present alliance, as stated in the preamble, is based on the firm belief that construction of a new order in East Asia will be the only way to the growth and welfare of East Asia and an absolute condition for restoration and promotion of world peace, and, at the same time, is an expression of the unshakable determination of the signatories to eradicate all basic factors which have opposed the achievement of such purpose.

Japanese Foreign Minister Togo, addressing the 78th Imperial Diet which adjourned at the end of last week, made clear that the present war for a Greater East Asia is motivated by the desire for emancipation of the races of East Asia. This war aims at freedom of East Asia from the influence of the United States and Britain and at a new East Asia structure which should bring hope and light into the lives of its millions. It is therefore highly significant that Thailand has entered this war dedicating its effort to the cause so determinedly followed by this country. Thailand, as a new partner in this constructive enterprise for East Asia, will no doubt broaden and buttress the foundation on which Japan stands as it fights on.

The relationship between Japan and Thailand indicated a friendly trend when the two countries, in June of last year, concluded an accord of amity. A note of deeper cordiality and firmer mutual faith was later evinced when Japan successfully mediated the border issue between Thailand and French Indo-China this February. But their relations still later saw lapses and even at times threatened to become estranged as American and especially British diplomacy extended its influence over political circles at Bangkok. Thailand visibly wavered in its mind and its neutrality policy itself became uncertain.

This doubtful situation had persisted until Japan declared war against the United States and Britain. From that moment on the Bangkok Government began to regain its confidence, Premier Pibul Songgram proved himself equal to the new situation. His decision for full collaboration with Japan was as prompt as clear. On December 9, he told all his countrymen to note well the situation which should be met by most adequate and best considered means. It was not a case of any single house or a single country being aflame but of the whole world involved in an inexorable conflagration. If they could make a correct estimate of this situation, said the Thai Premier, he was sure that they would see he had chosen the wisest course when he reached an agreement with Japan. He further stated that it would be absolutely necessary to be on friendly terms with the Japanese coming into his country. He hoped that all his people would be guided by cool judgment and support their Government's friendly policy.

The character and magnitude of the present war, as the Thai Premier said, permit no individual country, all its desire to the contrary notwithstanding, to maintain neutrality for long or to close its eye to the actuality of war or to its extending effect. It may be frankly stated that it was fortunate not only for Japan but for Thailand that its first minister, in the hour of a supreme test, was able to perceive his way ahead so unerringly and clearly. Japan cannot fail in its appreciation of the spirit in which its southern neighbor has taken its decision under difficulties, or of the value of the effort put forth in the common cause of East Asia construction. Nor should it be overlooked that Japan owes to itself and to its loyal ally in the south to see that the pledge so gallantly made with their future should be redeemed in the most logical and befitting way.

YANKEE IMPERIALISM REAL FOE OF SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Roosevelt Mad About Enticing His Neighbor Republics To Enter Into War Contrary to Their Interests

Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Correspondenz

It is obvious that now that Roosevelt has finally involved his own people into the war, he will leave nothing untried in order to draw as great a number of South American countries into the conflict as possible. The tasks which Biddle had to fulfil in Warsaw, Bullitt in Paris, and—among others—Donovan in the Balkans with the aim of expanding the theater of the war, will now be pursued with still greater zeal in the so-called American sister republics.

The last months have shown that Roosevelt has thoroughly prepared the ground. With all means at his disposal he tried to create the same psychosis of hatred and war in South America as in his own country. Exactly as at home, his emissaries never hesitated to stoop to the most infamous lies, clumsy falsifications, misleading promises and brutal menaces in order to achieve their aim. It was not difficult for him, therefore, to obtain successes, especially in the smaller Central American republics.

For these countries which before the war had to a large extent thrived on their trade with Europe, became exclusively dependent on the United States after the outbreak of the conflict. If they displeased them in any way, the ruin of the country and the complete impoverishment of its population could be the consequence. This was what Roosevelt gave them to understand very clearly. No wonder, therefore, that certain Central American states were in a greater hurry even than Roosevelt himself to declare war upon Japan.

Different Conditions

In South America proper, conditions are somewhat different. Most Governments there are rightfully holding the view that nothing obliges them to hasten their decisions of one kind or another. In spite of all propaganda efforts to stir up hatred and panic, they know perfectly well, although they may not always show it, they are and will be as little menaced by Japan, as by Germany and Italy.

The chief aim of Washington's propaganda campaign, however, was to let certain obligations fall into oblivion which all American republics had entered into in the interest of the preservation of peace. Roosevelt does not like to be reminded of the fact that the declaration of Continental solidarity as it had been unanimously accepted in the fall of 1939 in Panama by all countries represented there, was expressly based on the ardent desire of all those nations to see the present regrettable war terminated as quickly as possible.

This was altogether a different attitude from Roosevelt's wish to spread the war still further and eventually to involve his own country in it. Their agreeing on a policy of Continental solidarity would necessarily put the South American countries in a precarious position and even in a dangerous conflict of interests. The obligation of the American republics to maintain the peace was therefore very carefully specified in the Panama conference. It is expressly stated in the general declaration of neutrality of the American republics such as it was accepted on October 3, 1939, by all American nations including the United States, that it is their unanimous desire not to become involved in the present conflict.

To safeguard their neutral status a number of decisions were made: No land, sea, or air bases were to be put at the disposal of warring Powers and American nationals were to be forbidden to participate in actions, apt to endanger the neutral status of the American republics. Furthermore, no military expeditions were to be made in the interest of one of the belligerents, neither crew nor ship sailing in the service of one of the belligerents were to be armed, etc.

Navy Ordered to Fight

The ink of the signatures under this resolution was hardly dry, before the Roosevelt Administraton left no stone unturned to do exactly the opposite of what had been decided upon. The neutrality the United States itself had recommended was sabotaged by Washington in every possible way. One of the belligerent Powers was one-sidedly supported with all means. The American Navy was even ordered to open hostilities against the German naval forces. Roosevelt did not bother in the least about what he himself had proclaimed side by side with the other American republics.

American solidarity only means something to Roosevelt if it serves his own interest. It meant nothing at all when the problem arose of enforcing the American safety zone, decided upon in Panama, which had been brutally violated by the British. He conveniently forgot about the agreement to consult the sister republics if European colonial possessions in the Western Hemisphere were to be occupied. In the case of Surinam he availed himself of the urgency clause, which entitled him to dispense with a formal consultation, by pretending that the United States action had been taken to protect the Bauxite mines, menaced by the "Nazis." Soon it became apparent, however, that his only aim had been the establishment of a military air base in the Dutch colony, with which he wanted to gain a foothold in South America.

Contrary to People's Interest

By violating the Panama decisions Roosevelt has finally entered the conflict contrary to the interests of his own people and to those of the other American republics. To top it all off, he now expects some sort of solidarity among the Ibero-American countries, already sufficiently harmed by his disastrous policy. If the President of the United States could maneuver his nation into a war it is lastly the affair of the American people if it permitted itself to be governed by his criminal methods. More damage has certainly been done to the other countries of the American Continent than that they should care to suffer still more from Roosevelt's madness than absolutely necessary.

In view of the increasing efforts of the United States to spread their influence over the South in an alarming manner, the South American countries will remember that historic mission of safeguarding their sovereignty and independence. They know that the connection with foreign continents has only been disturbed by the force of present circumstances, and that in Europe the desire certainly persists to resume the traditional trade relations after the war. This will also be in the interest of a general raise in the living standard of the European nations, one of the constructive aims of the new order, envisaged for the European continent. The more the South American countries will succeed in remaining out of the war, the more assured their national independence and prosperity will be after the war. Their only real enemy is the Yankee imperialism.

Empire in Liquidation

Berliner Borsenzeitung

Today the British are slowly realizing that behind the threadbare veil of the Atlantic Charter a deal has been made, expenses of which will have to be borne by themselves alone, and that by the assurance that no aggrandizement, neither territorially nor in any other way, was desired, nobody has been more thoroughly fooled than the British people. Only a short while ago, when the American Neutrality Law was repealed, London was overjoyed by this infallible sign of America's readiness to go to any length in supporting the British. Today, however, Englishmen are becoming aware of the fact that this action started the liquidation of their own world power. One overseas market after the other is now slipping into the hands of the United States, and representatives of British industry are pestering Churchill with their belated warnings.

Yankee Imperialism is museling into the British Empire, not only with its goods, but also with men-of-war, airplanes and occupation forces. The Atlantic bases went first, and now, after Greenland, Iceland and northern Ireland, it is England's turn. What the British had considered as a symbolic figure of speech, namely that England was forming the bridgehead of the Western Hemisphere, has now been recognized as the expression of a very real American power policy. Bases for Roosevelt on the British Isles, bases sooner or later in Gibraltar, on Malta and Cyprus, in Alexandria and Singapore!

Claiming that Germany was reaching out for the British Empire, Churchill drove his people into the war. This Empire he now betrayed to Roosevelt in order to save himself from certain bankruptcy. Churchill will no longer be able to prevent the spreading of this recognition in England, for the language of facts is too clear.

Which Briton, in spite of the blabbing of victory of his Prime Minister, has not yet realized that concessions such as those granted to Roosevelt by Churchill, are only given in sheer despair. And who on the British Isles would still cling to the fond illusion, that Roosevelt would return after the war what he has gained so far? Roosevelt who is talking of Germany's plans to conquer the world and who is continuously reaching out for new bases to extend his power, is menacing England's existence, not ours and not that of Europe.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:?0 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Monday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial talk on "Britain's Oriental Invasion History," by Dr. Shumei Okawa.
7:00 Time: News: Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution:" Patriotic Poem Recital by Tetsunosuke Maeda.
8:00 News: 'Grand March Album'; "Hungarian March" (Schubert). "Tanhauser" (Wagner), "Ksiser" (Wagner), "Aida" (Verdi), "Military" (R. Strauss) and "The War" (R. Strauss).
10:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Air Raid and Japanese homes," by Dr. Heigaku Tanabe.
11:00 National school hour: Talk on "We are thankful to soldiers," by Yoshiro Oguri.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time: News: Local songs: "Barracks trumpet calls in a day."
1:00 Narration "An Account of French Indo-China trip," (M. Anto) by Yoshi Kato.
1:30 Wartime housekeeping hour.
2:30 "The March to Certain Victory of Axis Meeting" relay from Hibiya Public Hall.
4:00 National school teachers' hour: Talk on "Wartime National Education," by Dr. Yoshio Nishina.
5:00 News: Music.

— Evening —

6:00 Little nation's hour: News: Tokyo Little Nation Chorus.
6:30 Wartime Youngmen Regular Radio Meeting: "The Song of the Japan Youngmen's Association," by Japan Broadcasting Chorus, Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra; Talk by Toyoo Oguchi; "We, youngmen's resolutions," by three members of the Japan Youngmen's Ass'n; "Sekino Wakaudo (Youngmen of the century)," by Japan Broadcasting Chorus and Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.
7:00 Time: News:
7:30 "Calling Nation" series: Talk on "Speeches, publishments and meetings in the wartime," by Michio Yuzawa, Home vice-Minister.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement "The War of Greater East Asia and China Affair," by Lieutenant-Colonel Sanehiko Fujita of Board of Information: Samurai story telling by Bakin Takarai.
9:00 News: Piano solo.
10:00 Time: Today's war situation and news.

New Source of Wealth

The "Carrapicho" is a very common plant, not only in the Amazon region, but all over the State of Baia, where it grows in abundance, especially along the regions bordering San Francisco river. It is scientifically classified as Pavonja Sepium. Besides yielding an excellent type of fiber for the manufacture of gunny sacks, it is used for the preparation of cellulose for the manufacture of paper. It grows spontaneously and there does not exist rational cultivation of this plant.

However, recent studies undertaken by Agriculture experts have brought to light its great possibilities and thus further researches are going on under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The first experimental products of this plant met with such success that orders are pouring in from various consumers in the States of Baia, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco. These orders, however, had to go unattended because of lack of production, thus requiring urgency in the exploitation of "Carrapicho," which is proving to be another great source of national wealth.

Production of this fiber in the State of Baia, in 1939, was 1,600 kilos, increasing to 26,261 kilos in 1940. Further increases are expected in the near future.

No Customers

Radio Station Manager (to actor seeking job): "Do you feel that you can act without an audience?"

Ex-actor: "Frankly, sir, that's why I'm here."

Rebuke

Photographer: "Watch and see the birdie."

Modern child: "Pay attention to your exposure or you'll ruin the plate."

The Rape of Timor

The most shameless and disgraceful act up to the present of World War II was committed last week by Great Britain and Holland when they ordered their troops to seize Timor over the strenuous protests of Portugal.

If ever there was an unprovoked act of war on a defenseless people, this was it. The islanders were neither anti-British nor anti-Dutch. They did nothing to offend these two countries. They did not molest the nationals of these countries or endanger their investments.

Thus, no matter how the problem is judged, it cannot be called anything but an outright rape. But this is only to be expected of the British, who are used to committing such dastardly crimes.

And to think that these ravishers had the brazenness to denounce the peaceful entry of our forces into French Indo-China and Thailand with the formal understanding of the governments of these two nations. It is to laugh.

Roosevelt Has Cooked America's Goose

The Hawaiian debacle and the sweeping victories being scored by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy forces on all fronts have swept away a good deal of the braggadocio spirit of the American people. Only a few weeks ago they were boasting that the United States could finish off Japan in three months. Today these same Americans are trembling in their shoes and they have every reason for doing so.

The ultimate course the present war will take may be judged fairly accurately by comparing the situation now with that when the United States entered the first World War.

In 1917 the British, French, Italian and Russian armies were pressing the Germans. Japan was on the side of the allies. So the Americans had every reason to be optimistic.

Today the situation is reversed. The British haven't a single soldier on European soil and are not likely to have any for the duration. They are the ones who are being pressed. The French are out of the picture while the Italians are fighting on the German side. The Russians have been pressed back as far as Moscow. Japan has just crushed the United States Pacific fleet.

We said, the other day, that the British will soon be cursing Roosevelt as "that blasted idiot." We hate to think what his own people will be calling the Would-be Lord High Protector of the Universe when they awaken to the full realization of what he got them into.

A penny for your thoughts, F.D.R.

2 Million U.S. Workers Face Loss of Jobs; Employes, Affected by Priority, Worried

Two million men and women workers in factories, offices and salesrooms throughout the country face loss of their jobs between now and Christmas unless the government and business—both big business and little business, but particularly the latter—are able to solve the increasingly serious problem of "priorities unemployment."

This peculiar form of unemployment is due to a shortage of raw materials, unlike the post-1929 unemployment situation which was attributed to a shortage of customers and purchasing power. The factories which are now about to close up have plenty of customers, but they are unable to maintain the basic materials that go into their products.

This paradoxical situation, with its scarcity of merchandise and its over-abundance of customers, is a direct result of the priority system instituted by the White House and the Office of Production Management to assure to defense industries a constant flow of vital materials.

Future Worried

Whatever is left is to be allocated to non-defense industries. In some cases there is nothing left and the non-defense plants must close shop. In other cases there is barely enough to keep them operating for a month or two ahead, with no real security beyond Christmas. Naturally, the manufacturers and their employes are worried about the future.

Donald M. Nelson, executive head of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board and director of the priorities division of the Office of Production Management, took cognizance of the situation in Washington recently, testifying before the House Banking and Currency Committee on the Roosevelt administration's price-fixing bill.

"Small business has been hurt more than it should have been," said Nelson.

The O.P.M. and other government departments are taking steps to ease this new unemployment headache. So are business groups, notably the National Association of Manufacturers, which is conducting a priorities-unemployment survey with a view to persuading the government to modify harsh priorities so that deserving manufacturers may obtain sufficient materials to continue operations.

Non-Defense Workers

Indications are that the 2,000,000 non-defense workers may lose their jobs months before they can be re-employed in defense work, and some of them, because of advancing years or lack of skill in defense mechanics, may never be re-employed.

What has become known as the "Buffalo plan" is one approach to solution of this problem. In Buffalo last July, 3,600 workers in three automobile plants were laid off while their factories retooled to produce warplane engines. The retooling will take six to eight months.

'Buffalo Plan'

With variations to meet local conditions, the "Buffalo plan" has been put into effect for many of the 175,000 workers in the silk throwing and weaving industry, with Philadelphia as its center, and the plan is being used to cushion the shock of the 50 per cent production cut among the more than 500,000 workers in the automobile industry, mainly in Michigan.

Every industrial area in the land presents somewhat similar problems. Among the industries affected by priorities and shortages are those making automobiles, tires, refrigerators, washing machines, electric appliances, stoves, metal office furniture, silk stockings, clothing fasteners and coin slot machines.

Spokesmen for industries affected by priorities are not very happy with the O. P. M.'s slogan of "Guns, Not Gadgets." They say the country is not faced with a simple choice between guns and gadgets, unless the definition of gadgets be broadened to include many useful, sound and substantial items that enter into the American way of living.

Like many other firms threatened with extinction, Mr. Coxhead manufactures an object that requires metal—aluminum, duraluminum, nickel, steel and cast iron. Because aluminum, duraluminum and nickel are vital for warplanes, Mr. Coxhead has revised his specifications so as to use a minimum of those metals. But, to keep his own machines efficient, he still needs a small quantity of them.

Defense manufacturers have trouble with the priority system. They can obtain their share of whatever metal, chemical, rubber, wood, paper, etc., that are available. On the other hand, manufacturers of novelties and gadgets are out of luck. Between these two categories—the gun makers and the gadget makers—is a large group of manufacturers who do not produce shot or shell or any from of armaments.

Lack of planning in Washington, or, rather, hysterical planning, is to blame for the doubtful future of so many manufacturers and their employes, according to Coxhead. The incessant official forecasts of future shortages have caused manufacturer and even the government departments to overestimate their requirements and to hoard supplies against the anticipated shortage.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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AMAH wanted by Nichi-Futsu Kaikan, 3, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku. Age 20 to 30. Apply in person from 9:30 to 12 a.m.

FIRST-CLASS cook-amah, middle-aged and absolutely reliable, wanted by German bachelor, Shibuya, Tokyo. Second amah available. Reply Box 415, Japan Times, Tokyo.

ITALIAN diplomat wants experienced clean honest cook. Reply with references to Box 414, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG, efficient Japanese lady with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably accountancy wanted for office routine work in a foreign firm in Tokyo. State particulars to Box 408, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN house with at least 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Send particulars with plan to Millot, 15, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tel. Mita 4436 or Nihombashi 2903.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

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For Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE, furnished completely including silver and linen, suitable for bachelor. Apply Suzuki, 60, 2-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.

General

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NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required.

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ROOM with ind. bath on main Bluff. Write P.O. Box 163, Yokohama.

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BY non-designated foreigner. R.C.A. large cabinet size combination electric radio-gramophone, 22 tubes, with reccord printer. Send written offers. Box 566, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SINGER Speed sewing machine, perfect condition. D. Kato, 12, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

2 cases (24 bottles) foreign wine, red & white, Chilean choice, to highest bidder. Write P.O. Box 163, Yokohama.

WILSON golf club set, Columbia electric phonographs, piano, for immediate sale. Telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

Situation Wanted

FOREIGNER, age 33, experienced in accounting, cost accounting and general office routine, seeks position. Apply P. O. Box 89, Yokohama.

HALF-DAY work wanted by Japanese woman, experienced in general office work at foreign firms, knows typewriting. Box 416, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, pianos, organs, sewing machines, washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, accordions, electric razors, foreign furniture, used or new, wanted. Highest price offered. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANO or grand piano wanted. Tezuka, 383, Koenji, 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction

A KEIO University student wants to exchange Japanese lessons for English conversation. Please apply Box 423, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Hire

MOTOR car by a diplomat. Apply stating terms and particulars to Box 419, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer Branch: Karuizawa Odori.

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OCULIST, (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel Chigasaki No. 2.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Dai-ichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tramstop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

JAPAN TRADE PLANS EXPANSION PROGRAM

Southward Ventures Mapped Out to Develop Mineral Deposits, Says Asahi

How to push Japan's projected southward penetration in line with the development of the brilliant war situation is beginning to be contemplated by the authorities concerned. In this connection, the Asahi has the following to say:

"It seems that a new East Asian construction program has been started centering on southern regions as the war situation develops. So far, corporations and individuals have already been undertaking or are planning to undertake various ventures in the south, but the present situation indicates that all the southward policies will have to be formulated under national aspect.

Japan's Mission in Project

"As a result, Japan's continental operations now in course of progress will have to be included in some way or other into a new plan, thereby setting up a Greater East Asia. Of course, political and economic structure in this country, too, will have to be changed or reorganized on a large scale in conformity with the plan. Undoubtedly, major and minor changes will be carried out as the project is pushed, but the fundamental policy will persist.

"How materials in various regions will have to be disposed of must be solved appropriately in the future. For example, we must take necessary steps with regard to the disposal of key materials including rubber, tin, sugar tungsten and others, with particular stress to be laid to that of their surplus stocks.' Of course harmonization of supply and demand of materials and production may affect the situation on the laborers but we are afraid one of the hardest nuts to crack will be the question on currencies.

Shanghai Becoming Shipping Center

"Last but not least, transportation of the entire water area in the East Asian autarchy sphere must be completely secured. Shipping in East Asia with Shanghai as the base of operations has resulted in the sinking of dominant influence of the British maritime trade in East Asia and this tendency will become more pronounced than ever with the enlargement of the European war and the Pacific war menaces. There was a time when a combination of shipping influences by the United States, Britain, the Netherlands East Indies, Chungking and the Soviet Union was counteracting Japanese shipping, but this has been smashed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. How to build up and consolidate the marine transportation structure in an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a question to be settled in the near future and in this regard, activities of Japanese shipping are considerably expected."

United States' trade with the countries comprising the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been practically intercepted as a result of the opening of war with Japan. How far that country depended upon East Asia in connection with its trade can be seen from the fact that during one year ending on August 31, 1940, the United States' trade volume with this part of the world totaled $905,000,000, corresponding to 35 per cent of the total trade volume of that country. This amount represented an increase of 48 per cent over the same period of the year before.

On the other hand, the trade volume with East Asia is nearly the same as about $1,000,000,000 with the entire Latin American trade, according to the Miyako. In substance, it says:

Blow to U.S. Trade

"The trade volume itself may not be very heavy, but the point at issue is not a matter of volume, but the wartime value of materials themselves. The United States must import absolutely necessary war materials like rubber and tin from the Netherlands East Indies and the British Malaya; raw silk from Japan and tungsten from China. Consequently, in this light, how far the United States' munitions industry has been given a serious blow by the stoppage of these materials can be well imagined.

"In March 1940, the United States Army and Navy Munitions Commission announced the list of war materials which that country imported. According to its findings, these materials consisted of antimony, chrome, manganese ore, Manila hemp, quicksilver, mica, nickel, crystal, quinine, rubber, raw silk, tin, tungsten and one other. As a matter of fact, the United States needs all of them.

"America has more than enough ferrous ore and coal, but she does not have enough of the materials to manufacture steel. Manganese ore is absolutely imperative. Although that country has so far sopped up 80 per cent of the world's gold, she does not produce war materials. Therefore, how to obtain these materials from East Asia is a source of great worry for the United States and she knows it too."

To Further East Asian Accord

For further cementing Japanese-Thai relations in the fields of culture and economy, a group of Thai students now studying in Tokyo were invited to a dinner party given by the Japan-Thailand Society at the Tototei restaurant at Hibiya, Saturday night. Shown above is General Sadao Araki, retired, addressing the Thai students, as a director of the Society.

Britishers Demand Statement on India

(Continued from Page 1)

of 270 million pounds for national defense purposes," the report said.

Australia, Mr. Curtin said, must be prepared to make all sacrifices for its national defense, the report stated.

Ruler to Radiocast

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—King George VI of England will address the people of Britain and the British Empire in an Empire-wide radio hookup December 25, it was reported here from London today.

Press Delivers Blast

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—Since the United States army and naval chiefs at Hawaii have been replaced immediately following the Hawaiian debacle, the British and Australian press has come out with a blast at the British High Command for not following the action of the United States and carry out similar changes in the Malay command, it was reported here from London today.

In a bitter denunciation, adherents of the former Menzies Cabinet declared that the present situation is "tragic justification" of Britain's failure to give Australia stronger representation in the Empire's High Command, particularly in connection with Britain's strategy in the Pacific, according to the Melbourne correspondent of the London Times.

The London Times delared that the Japanese have the liberty to hit wherever they choose in East Asia and that they certainly will make use of this opportunity to the limit.

Declaring that recent events in the Pacific have shown the consequences resulting from loss of supremacy on the seas, the paper pointed out that Great Britain, after the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, is in a more disadvantageous position than in 1781 when the English fleet temporarily lost the supremacy in the western Atlantic to the French.

Political quarters in London have asserted that in a secret session of the House of Commons, it was stressed that the mistakes made in former campaigns have been repeated and that England is worried about the situation in East Asia to a greater extent than at the time of the Crete campaign.

While a reshuffle in the British Cabinet, as a result of the critical position in which Britain has been placed in East Asia still has been considered by political circles to be premature, Britain clearly has shown unrest over events in the Far East as can be seen by the agitation of left wingers who have emphasized the vital necessity of solving the Indian question to secure its full support for the war, it was said.

Attacks Continuing In Hongkong Sector

(Continued from Page 1)

in which the Japanese captured 20 enemy tanks, 16 rapid-firing guns and 60 trucks in the nick of time, the army staff officer told the Domei correspondent at the undisclosed base as follows:

"That happened on December 11, Thursday of last week while we were attacking against the Popham Line which Britain was boastfully claiming, would hold against the Japanese for several months. Our mechanized advance units were marching at full speed along a road edged on both sides with jungle when we sighted enemy mechanized units ahead of us. They were coming toward us at full speed. The next moment, we were brushing against the enemy troops on the wheels. We had no time to shoot. Instead, our soldiers stood up on the cars, threw down hand-grenades at the enemy tanks and trucks, and destroyed almost instantly the whole division of the enemy mechanized units. There, we captured 20 tanks, 16 rapid-firing guns and 60 trucks.

Popham Line Smashed

"We continued to advance further into the enemy lines. On the same night, our scouts reached the Popham Line which was defended by one division of British forces equipped with 40 large guns, and guarded by land mines and several lines of barbed wire entanglements. All through the night, fierce battles raged in and out of the defense line with the Japanese continuously attacking the enemy with guns, and the British soldiers time and again counter-attacking with swords in their hands with the ferocity of a cornered rat.

"The following morning, our reenforcements arrived at the scene from behind and without losing time, we launched a fresh onslaught on the defending forces. We drove several wedges deep into the enemy lines and at the same time took control of several bridges in the rear of the British line. It was easy for us to finish the rest. Thus, we penetrated the Popham Line in 24 hours.

"Now we are spending eight hours of the day in pursuit, another eight hours in fighting and the rest in repairing the bridges which had been destroyed by the retreating enemy troops. In their retreat, they are leaving behind them great amounts of gasoline, numerous cars and military trucks."

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onoye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo." or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—The Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka Performance under the leadership of Eizo, Bungoro, Tamazo and Monjuro and other veteran players; The fourth program (Dec. 14-18) are as follow: "Terakoya," Genpei Nunobiki-no Taki," and "Akegarasu." Curtain rises at 4 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki, A groupe of Comedians in Osaka. performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa. A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "San-san-do" or "The Mourtain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

MOVIES

"Fanny Elssler"—A Ufa Film, Towa-Shoji G. K. Presentation, Starring Lilian Harvey and Willy Birgel. Hogakuza, Taishokan (Asakusa), Musashinokan (Shinjuku).

"Jiro Monogatari"—A Nikkatsu picture, starring Haruko Sugimura, Chieko Tamura and others. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo, Ginza Eiga Gekijo.

"Le Feu Mathias Pascal"—Pierre Chenal's Production, featuring Pierre Blancher, Isa Miranda and Robert le Vigan. Nichigeki Shogekijo, Yuraku-cho.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Tadao Koga sculpture one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 21, 22 and 23.

Seigei-sha Technical Art exhibits, Kanebo Shop Gallery, Ginza. Till Dec. 21.

Ryosuke Serizawa Dyeing and Weaving Art Exhibits, Nippon Folkart Hall Gallery, Komaba, Shibuya-ku. Dec. 20 and 21.

Tadao Koga Sculpture one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 21-23.

Asaichi Kitajima one-man show, Ginza Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 18-22.

Tsunetake Shima one-man show, Shiseido Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 20, 21 and 22.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

Japanese picture (Kanji Kobayashi), Sculpture (Eiji Yoshida) and Japanese Calligraphy (Konan Hasegawa) Trio Society Exhibition, Mitsukoshi, Ginza. Dec. 18-21.

Japanese Pictures Shows Pictorial Review Publishing Completement Celebration Exhibition, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Till December 21.

"Cooperation Life" Photograph, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Till December 19.

Kazuchi Takahashi recent ceramic art works, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Till December 21.

CONCERTS

Popular Vocal and Orchestra Concert, by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Program: Gounod, Ballet Music from "Faust"; Italian Folk Songs; Johann Strauss, "Tale from the Vienna Woods"; Japanese Songs by Haseo Sugiyama, Rentaro Taki, and Shimpei Nakayama; Mozart, Overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro"; Puccini, Duet from "La Tosca"; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 2. At Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m., Sunday, December 21.

Grand Violin and Piano Recital, by Miss Valentine Abaza, violin, and Alexis Abaza, piano. Program: Beethoven, "Spring Sonata" in F major, for Violin and Piano; Liadov, Barcarole; Chopin, Barcarole, Nocturne, Valse Brillante, and Ballade; Wieniawski, "Faust" Violin Fantasia; Chopin-Wilhelmij, Nocturne; Tchaikowski, Melodie; Mlynarski, Mazurca; Nicolaev, Sonata for Violin and Piano in G minor. At Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m., Monday, December 22.

Mozart Evening Commemorating the Composer's 150th Death Anniversary, Chamber Symphony Concert, by Tokyo String Orchestra; conductor: Professor Klaus Pringsheim. Violin solo: Miss Takiko Omura. Program: Serenade for Strings in G major (Eine Kleine Nachtmusik); Violin Concerto in A major; Symphony No. 1 in E flat major; Symphony No. 6 in F major. At Sangyo Kaikan, 7 p.m., Tuesday, December 23.

Popular Symphony Concert, by Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Violin solo: Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto. Program: Beethoven, "Egmont" Overture; Tchaikowski, "Nutcracker" Ballet; Wieniawski, Violin Concerto in D minor; Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suites, No. 1 and No. 2. At Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Wednesday, December 24.

LIGHT MUSIC

"Evening of Light Music Progress," 13th concert by Tokyo Light Music Amateur Club. Attractions; Miss Tsuyako Utagami, soprano, with French Accordion Band conducted by Tadashi Osanai; Columbia Orchestra, conducted by Ryo Watanabe; Yoshio Kawata and his Milk Brothers; Koichi Sugii and Novelty Quintet; Miss Harue Wakabara, soprano, with Aloha Hawaiians led by "Bucky" Shirakata; Hiroo Yoneyama with Samoan Ensemble. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6 p.m., Monday, December 22.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

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According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

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Hongkong Capture Seen Big Calamity

(Continued from Page 1)

mand's "Maginot spirit" has caused this catastrophe in East Asia, while the London Times, has pointed out that the damage inflicted against the United State's impregnable Pearl Harbor defenses has weakened operations of the British-American fleets, the report stated,

This has allowed not only the landing of Japanese forces on British Borneo but it has opened the way for further Japanese advances in East Asia, it was said.

Meantime, the National Zeitung, leading Swiss journal, asserted public opinion here believes that Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, has been obliged to request a shortened Christmas holidays so that the British Parliament could meet to discuss means of meeting the steady advance of Japan's armed forces.

The same journal said that the Australian press has expressed its dissatisfaction and has harshly denounced Marshall Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of Britain's Far Eastern Forces, and it has asked why Sir Robert had assured Australia, just before the war, to be optimistic.

The Australian press, the National Zeitung asserted, has accused the British High Command for failure to provide sufficient airplanes to support the Australian troops stationed in Malaya.

This method of doing things, the journal said, is exactly what led to the fall of the Balkans, the Crete debacle and the Dunkirk catastrophe.

London, the journal said, it now attempting to appease the Australian Government by sending a British representative to participate in the War Council, which is scheduled to take place in the near future in Canberra.

Berlin Hails Successes

Domei

BERLIN, December 20.—With the fall of Hongkong imminent as Japanese army and naval forces continue fierce fighting on the strategic British outpost in the Pacific, Berlin journals this morning hailed the latest Japanese success as "an outstanding military success."

The great importance of this British colony as a bulwark in East Asia and the loss of this very vital link in the chain of encirclement the Democracies had planned to carry out against Japan was unanimously stressed by the press.

With the imminent fall of Hongkong, the first British outpost in East Asia, the entire prestige surrounding this stronghold is crumbling at the same time, the Berliner Lokalanzeiger declared.

The loss of Hongkong, the journal continued, means to Britain the loss of the key to the huge Chinese empire.

The wholesale shakeup of high ranking United States army and naval officers following the Hawaiian debacle was regarded today by Diplocorr as not only proof of the heavy losses which the Japanese forces inflicted upon the American services but it also is considered "to be a denial of the attempt made by official Washington quarters to lessen the importance of the disaster."

If the damage inflicted was as negligible as Washington intends to make the world believe, the Diplocorr said the intervention by the United States Secretary of Navy and War for the defense of the highest army and naval commanders in Hawaii would not have been necessary.

Philippines Seen Lost

Domei

ROME, December 20.—The United States must consider the Philippines as lost, Virginio Gayda, editor of Giornale d'Italia, declared today in commenting of the lightning successful advance of Japan's armed forces on the islands.

Excuses Ridiculed

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 20.—As on many previous occasions, the Democracies are again attempting to settle the problem of a uniform military command but they have "missed the bus" as Great Britain and the United States must reckon with further failures which might prove decisive for a victorious conclusion of the present war, the Cumhuriyet declared today.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rush for Picture

Japanese residents in Madrid, the capital of Spain, are subjected to a barrage of congratulations from the countrymen on the glorious victory achieved by the Japanese on the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, says a dispatch from there to a vernacular, adding that there has been a rush for pictures of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet. Three young Spaniards called at the Japanese Embassy to ask to be enlisted as volunteers in the Japanese Army and 150 congratulatory telegrams have poured into the embassy up to December 14, reports another message.

Stone Excavated

When Hongkong is on the verge of fall in the face of the relentless attacks being carried out by the Japanese Army and Navy, it is reported from Canton to a local paper that a Kwantung Government official excavated recently in Hongkong a stone on which was inscribed the destiny of the city under the sway of Britain, adding that the Japanese are putting an end to the Britain's 100 year rule, as predicted in the inscription.

Bonds Going Fast

The more wholehearted collaboration of the Chinese people with this country for the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is seen in the fact that the purchase of the Greater East Asia national bonds by the Chinese people in North China alone have amounted to ¥10,000,000 since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, says a special Peking dispatch to a local paper.

Wall Newspaper No. 3

Some 60,000 copies of the Board of Information's wall newspaper No. 3 have been rolled from the press Thursday to be distributed to regiments, marine corps, department stores, factories, stations, schools, post offices in Japan Proper besides Chosen and South Seas regions. The paper depicts the Imperial Fleet on the ocean in two colors and gives instructions to be followed by the nation at this time of emergency.

'Lisbon in the Orient'

With the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, Macao, an isolated territory of Portugal is becoming "Lisbon in the Orient" as a news center where correspondents of belligerent as well as neutral countries are busy gathering information, says a recent Macao dispatch to a local paper, adding that although Hongkong located about 30 miles east of the place is being subjected to severe bombing and cannonading launched by the Japanese armed forces, Macao is enlightened with electric light as usual. Some 100 Japanese there who had narrowly evacuated Hongkong shouted "Banzai" at the news of the unprecedented victory achieved by the Japanese Navy and Army at the outset of the hostilities, it is further reported.

Lots of Foreigners

Foreign nationals in Shanghai who were registered by the Japanese authorities there during five days beginning December 4, number 8,370 of whom 5,913 are English, 1,144 American and the rest Philippine, says a special dispatch to a local paper from Shanghai.

¥13,000,000 Donated

A peak record since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was established for monetary donations to the Army and Navy Thursday when a total of over ¥13,000,000 was contributed to the ministries, which are expressing deep thanks to the people in general cooperating with them in completing the present warfare against the United States of America and Great Britain.

Foster Younger Generations

As an organ for fostering the younger generation destined to play an active part in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere following its fathers, the Younger Generation's Culture Society will be inaugurated at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan Tuesday, December 23, it was decided by the last meeting of the committeemen held at the Board of Information Thursday, beginning at 1:30 p.m.

'Sacred Tree' Planted

To pray for the success of the Japanese Army and Navy in the current war against the United States and Great Britain, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli paid homage at the Meiji Shrine at 11:40 a.m. Thursday. For dedicating to the shrine the ambassador planted a "sacred tree" personally in the shrine precincts.

Writer Tours Thailand

Completing a one-month tour of inspection in Thailand and French Indo-China, Nobuko Yoshiya, a noted woman writer reached Fukuoka Thursday afternoon, according to a telephone message received here from Fukuoka. Thailanders attitude are becoming more and more friendly toward the Japanese since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, said the woman writer to the press.

Students to Manchou

For giving lessons to young volunteer colonists sent to Manchoukuo, 50 students of the University of Literature and Science and the Tokyo Higher Normal School are leaving Tokyo Monday morning to Manchoukuo through Chosen. The party of the students is to be headed by three professors of the schools.

KING SELECTED AS HEAD OF U.S. FLEET IN PACIFIC

Succeeds Admiral Kimmel With Ingersoll New Atlantic Chief, Knox Reveals

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, today announced that Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, succeeding Admiral Husband Kimmel who is under investigation for the debacle at Pearl Harbor, it is reported here from Washington.

The Atlantic command has been assumed by Rear-Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, who succeeds Admiral King as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—In another shakeup in the United States' naval command, Rear-Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, today was appointed new Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, succeeding Admiral Ernest Joseph King, it is reported from Washington.

BOOKS
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NOTICE

On the occasion of the New Year Celebrations, foreign gentlemen possessing Japanese Orders of the 1st class will be granted audience, and those possessing Orders from the 2nd class to the 6th (inclusive) will be admitted to sign their names in the Visitors' Book at the Imperial Palace.

They are requested to send in their names and addresses, indicating the classes of the Orders conferred upon them (those possessing Orders of the 3rd class and upwards to send in the names of their wives also), to the Board of Ceremonies (Sikibusyoku) not later than the 26th instant.

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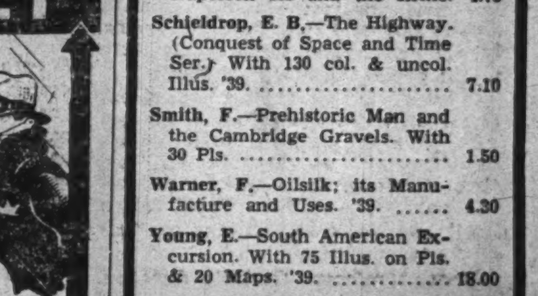

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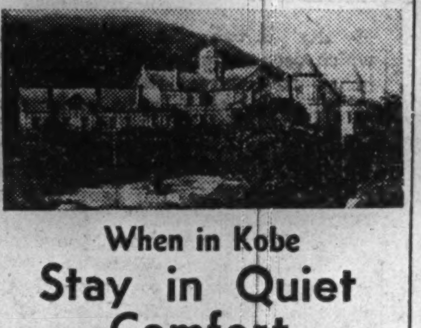
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POPULAR SYMPHONY CONCERTS BOOMING

Prominent Soloists Appear With Tokyo Symphony Orchestra Under Prof. Gurlitt

Popular programs featuring the names of familiar compositions and of prominent soloists provided fuller houses for a series of extra concerts given at the Hibiya Public Hall by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, than any of the orchestra's subscription concerts of the season have yet attracted.

Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano, and Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor were the soloists of two Popular Vocal and Orchestra Concerts given Saturday and Sunday afternoons, and the large audiences present demonstrated the wide appeal which these two leading vocal stars in the Japanese musical world are still making on a large circle of music lovers. And the attractive power of Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky's mature violin playing was reflected in the good attendance of the first of two Popular Symphony Concerts held last Tuesday by the same orchestra, featuring the celebrated violinist as the soloist of the evening.

Never has the importance of popular musical entertainment been greater in this country than at the present time of national stress, when many other forms of amusement for the people have been submitted to restrictions of all kinds. While certain limitations imposed on different kinds of public diversions have become necessary in keeping with the spirit of the time, Japanese national leaders have on more than one recent occasion emphasized their recognition of the need for healthy entertainments, and music has always been mentioned as the most valuable and most significant among them.

Light Music Popular

An unprecedented rise of the popularity of light music offerings has been observed as the most striking result of this tendency. But if the majority of such entertaining musical programs could hardly be classified as artistically valuable, the participation of one of the leading symphony orchestras of this country in this field of activities deserves attention and recommendation. And it is in this kind of musical work, which is now steadily gaining in importance that the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra may indeed make a highly valuable contribution toward the development of Japan's musical culture.

Very well selected programs, built on strictly symmetrical lines, marked the orchestra's two offerings given over the week end, at the same time providing a great deal of variety. In both concerts, solo performances by each vocalist and opera selections by the two singers together were sandwiched in between popular orchestra numbers.

Ballet music opened each program, Tchaikovski's "Nutcracker" ballet suite on Saturday, and the ballet music from Gounod's "Faust" on Sunday. Popular Italian and Spanish songs and airs given with piano accompaniment, followed, on the first day "O sole mio," "Ay ay ay," and "La Donna e Mobile" from Verdi's opera, "Rigoletto," were sung by Mr. Fujiwara; and on the second day, "La Spaniola," and an aria from Puccini's opera, "La Bogheme," were sung by Madam Miura.

Japanese Songs Given

Japanese songs with piano accompaniment including Koscak Yamada's arrangement of "Sakura, Sakura," Yuji Koseki's "Sendo Kawaii-ya," and Koscak Yamada's arrangement of "O-Edo Nihonbashi," were offered on Saturday by Madam Miura, preceded by a performance of Johann Strauss' "Blue Danube Waltz," and followed by the Preludes to Act I and Act II of Verdi's opera "La Traviata."

On Sunday, the group of Japanese songs, including Haseo Sugiyama's "Debune," Rentaro Taki's "Kojo no Tsuki," and Shimpei Nakayama's "Habu no Minato," was interpreted by Mr. Fujiwara, sandwiched in between Johann Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods" waltz and Mozart's Overture to the opera, "Le Nozze di Figaro."

Opera duets with the accompaniment of the orchestra were given in the last part of each program, from Verdi's "La Traviata" on the first day, and from Puccini's "La Tosca" on the second day. Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suites No. 1 and No. 2, respectively, concluded the two concerts.

Under Professor Gurlitt's direction, all of the orchestra numbers were played in a very efficient and deeply enjoyable manner, and all the performances were thoroughly appreciated and heartily acclaimed by the large audiences present on both occasions. Enthusiastic applause greeted all appearances of the two soloists, alone and together, and Mr. Fujiwara's popular voice made no less a hit than Madam Miura's thoroughly artistic singing. Both singers were obliged to respond with encores to the wild ovations bestowed on their performances.

Moguilewsky Scores

Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky's appearance as the violin soloist proved the outstanding attraction of the first of two Popular Symphony Concerts given by the same orchestra and conductor, Tuesday night, also at the Hibiya Public Hall which was filled almost to capacity. The two programs are a virtual repetition of the concerts given earlier this month by the same organization at the Takarazuka Grand Theater, Takarazuka. The second of the series will be held 7 p.m. Wednesday, December 24, at the Hibiya Public Hall, with Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto as the violin soloist. The program will include Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture; Tchaikovski's "Nutcracker" ballet suite; Wieniawski's Violin Concerto No. 2 in D minor, and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suites, No. 1 and No. 2.

The solo number on Tuesday was Tchaikovski's Violin Concerto in D major, one of the most brilliant numbers in Professor Moguilewsky's repertory. He has given several memorable performances of this Concerto in the course of his long concert activities in this country; and certainly there is no violinist in Tokyo who could outdo him in an interpretation of this work.

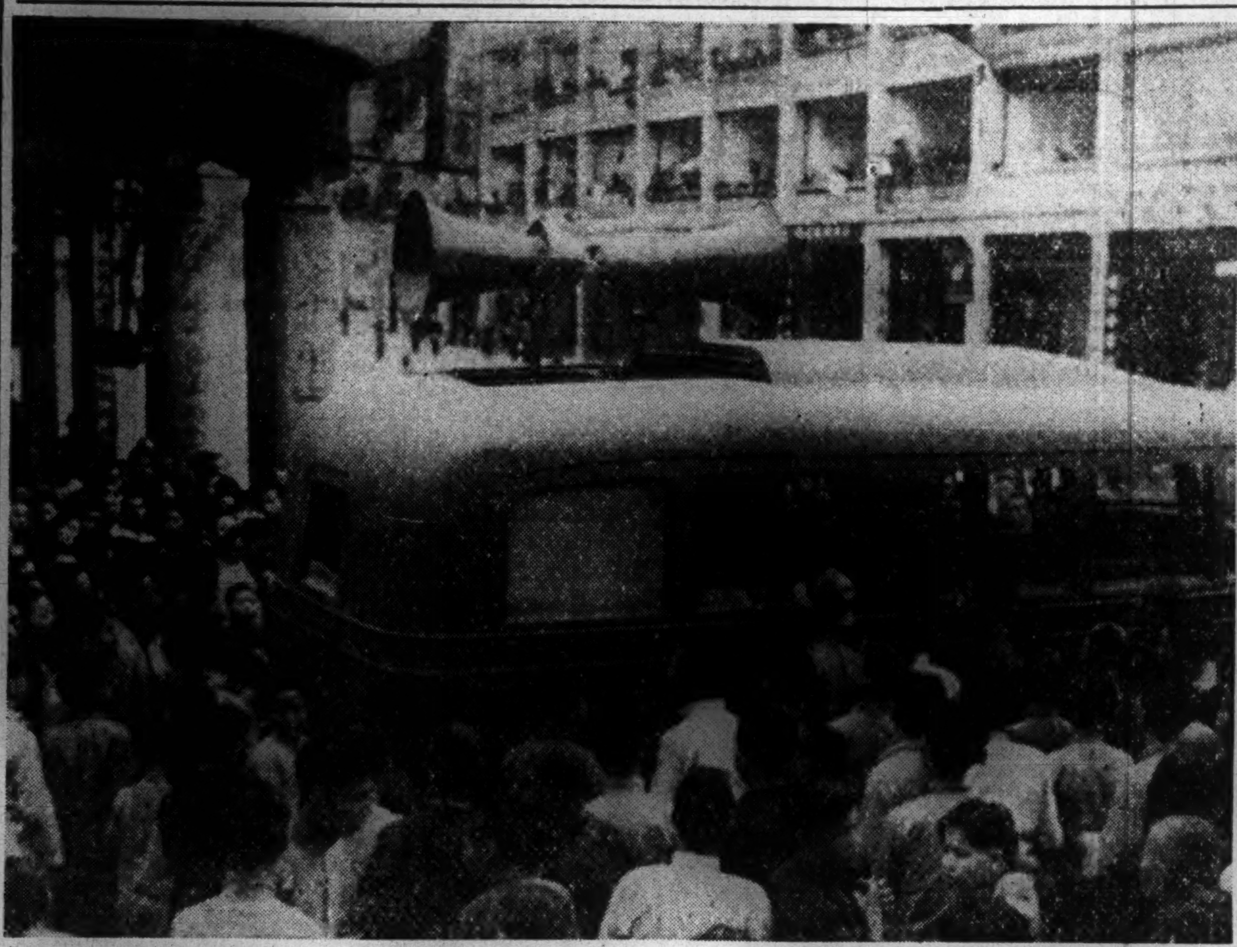
A youthful fire and spirited verve, which were in striking contrast to the seasoned maturity of his technique marked the violinist's renditions of the opening Allegro moderato and the brilliant Allegro molto—Finale. The luscious splendor of his rich tone in the two faster movements was beautifully subdued in the slow middle section, Canzonetta: Andante, which was played with delicate and poetic charm. Applause of such proportions as have not been witnessed for quite a time for a solo performance in Tokyo was bestowed upon the player at the end of his rendition.

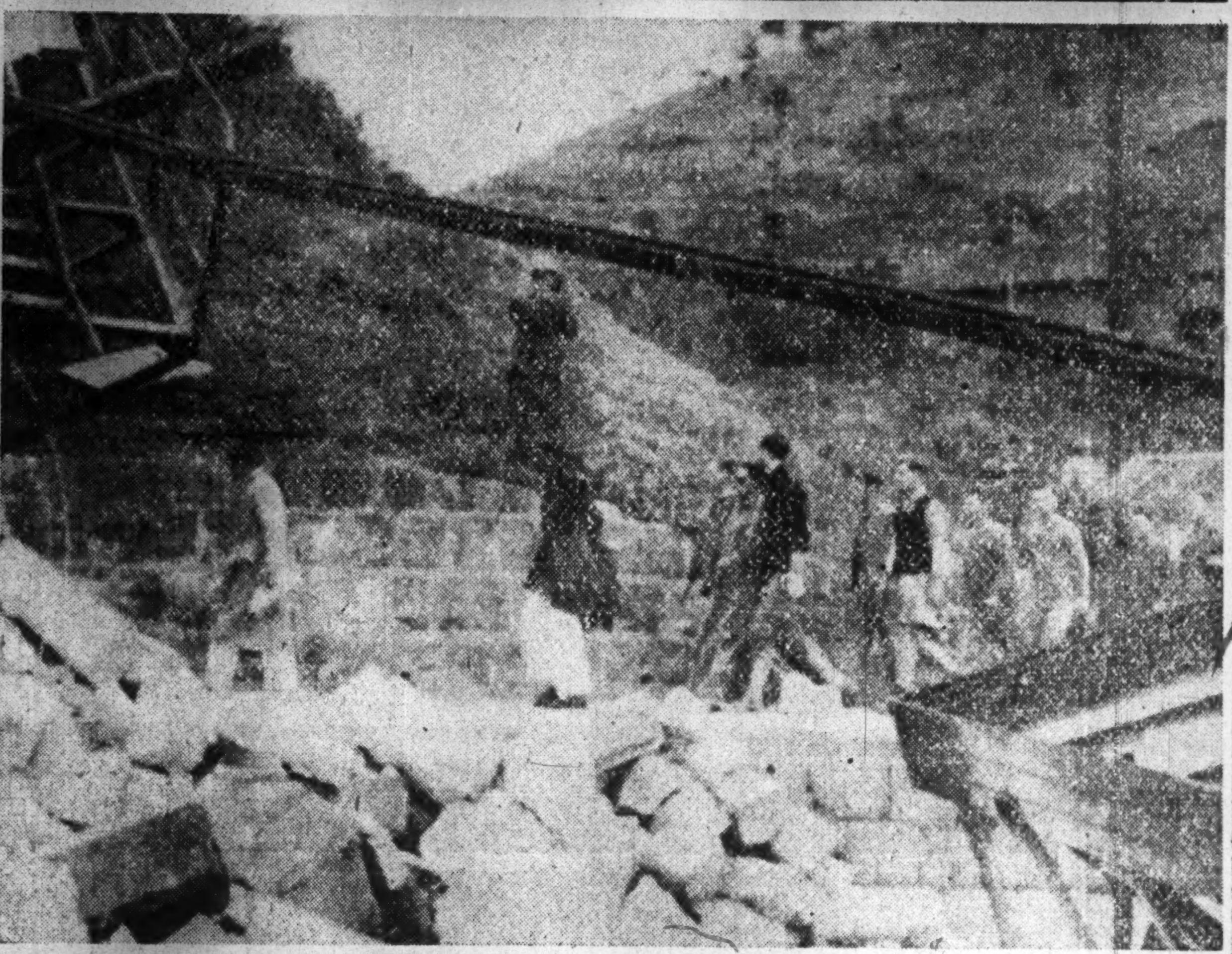
Symphony Opens Program

Beethoven's Symphony No. 3 in E flat major, "Eroica," in four movements (Allegro con brio—Adagio assai: Funeral March—Scherzo: Allegro vivace—Finale: Allegro molto) opened the program. Altogether, the performance of the symphony was well done, showing that both conductor and orchestra were fully familiar with the work, though the Scherzo was impaired in its effect through instances of unclean playing by the wind sections in the Trio.

In the last part of the concert, the orchestra offered the three most popular selections from Berlioz' "La Damnation de Faust": Dance of the Sylphes, Menuet of the Will-o'-The Wisps, and Hungarian March. The combination of these three pieces is perhaps one of the most effective shorter orchestra numbers of the international literature, held in equally high favor by conductors, orchestras, and audiences. The Dance of the Sylphes was given with a great deal of the surprising and bewildering effects which can be achieved through clever dynamical contrasts, though in its last part, the introduction of Mephisto's grim serenade, which follows in the original stage work, was taken slower than is usual. The Menuet, on the contrary, should have been taken in a broader tempo than it was at the recent concert. But a dashing rendition of the Hungarian March brought the concert to a brilliant conclusion, and Professor Gurlitt and the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra could acknowledge hearty approval from the audience.

As Last Day of Hongkong Nears





Top: Amid the terrific battle now continuing on the opposite shores of the bay, Kowloon, under Japanese occupation, is rapidly returning to normal and hurrying preparations to take its place as one of the entities in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Shown is a propaganda car actively engaged in explaining Japan's true aims to the interested populace. Above: British prisoners of war, captured in the past few days of fighting, are seen marching to their assigned camps happy in the thought that their fighting days are over.

Japan-Thai Alliance Signed at Bangkok

(Continued from Page 1)

derstanding with regard thereto was reached on the same day. Since then, in order to adjust the Japanese-Thai relations to the new situation as well as to accelerate the promotion of the close friendship between the two countries, Ambassador Tsubokami proceeded with the negotiations with Prime Minister Pibul Songgram. Through the courageous decision of the Prime Minister, an agreement of views concerning the conclusion of an offensive alliance between Japan and Thailand was reached on December 11. Subsequently, a draft treaty was decided upon, and following the completion of internal procedures, the Pact of Alliance between Japan and Thailand was signed between Ambassador Tsubokami and Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister Pibul Songgram at 10 a.m. (noon, according to Japan Time) on the 21st of this month in a grand chapel of the Royal Palace in Bangkok.

"The Alliance Pact, which is epoch-making in the history of Greater East Asia, has thus come into being. Thailand has, at a time when the war against the United States and the British Empire, which will determine the destiny of East Asia for centuries to come is being prosecuted, expressed clearly and concretely her determination to prosecute the present war in cooperation with Japan until victory is won. This is indeed a matter for profound felicitation for the sake of the establishment of a new world order as well as the rise of East Asia."

Time Not Yet Ripe To Fete Victories

(Continued from Page 1)

been sucking the blood of China for the past century is on the verge of collapse.

"The best way to express the gratitude of those on the home front toward those fighting on the front for their strenuous efforts which have brought such brilliant records of war is to perform faithfully and without fail what the people behind-the-gun are asked to do for the successful prosecution of the war. The current war ends only when the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been established. The war has just started, and our goal is still far off.

"The nation should refrain from becoming intoxicated over the initial victories of the war. Their joy should be expressed in their cooperation with the Government in the realization of the national policies. The Japanese,—the Government and the people—must proceed further until the final victory of the war is in the hands of this country. The Government, therefore, hopes that the nation will refrain from holding flag or lantern processions when Hongkong falls into the Japanese hands in the immediate future."

Navy Flier, Who Took Part in Battle, Tells Of Eventful Sinking of British Battleships

The sea-battle off Malaya which resulted in the destruction of the main force of the British Far Eastern Fleet, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, was vividly described by an Imperial Naval Air Force flier who had taken part in the battle to Yukio Waku, a Yomiuri correspondent at an undisclosed base.

The air current condition was quite unfavorable to flying on that morning, with dark clouds hovering low over the South China Sea. Visibility was poor, of course. While flying low over the Japanese transports, our planes continued a reconnaisance flight over the seas off the eastern coast of Anambas Islands. Columns of black smoke were sighted far on the horizon. Careful reconnaisance told us that the smoke columns were those from the enemy fleet which included the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. A wireless operator started his activity to inform the location of the enemy fleet to our base for bombing force.

"Imperial Naval Air Force bombers, on receipt of the wireless message, took off in a big formation, with torpedoes loaded, in defiance of bad weather. Our bombers caught sight of the British Far Eastern Fleet, which seemed to have noticed our attempt and started fleeing in zig-zag at full speed of 30 knots under cover of the dark clouds. In the gathering twilight which prevented our further search for the enemy fleet, we were obliged to head for our base, with unexpressible regret.

"The following morning, the engines of the reconnaisance planes and bombers were readied for take-off, with their throttles open. With firm resolve to wipe out the enemy fleet, the planes took off from the base. Visibility was better than the previous day, with less clouds. We continued flying, and finally succeeded in locating the Prince of Wales and the Repulse a few miles off Kuatan. The Prince of Wales and the Repulse were targets of our torpedoing. Our formations of bombers fell on the two capital ships amidst the anti-air fires of the enemy ships. Our torpedoes hit their mark with incandescent glow flashing amid dark smoke columns. In disorderly wakes ran the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and in a moment they turned into columns of fire, going to the bottom."

Denies Martinique Transfer

Domei

VICHY, December 20.—The Government today denied it has reached an agreement with the United States regarding Martinique, strategic French possession in the West Indies, as well as other French possesions in Central America.

SHIMADA BEST BET FOR SPEAKER POST

Uchigasaki Groomed for Vice-Speakership—Diet's New Year Recess to Be Short

Toshio Shimada adviser to the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, who formerly, was Agriculture and Forestry Minister and previously a member of the Council of Advisers to the Cabinet, is likely to be the new Speaker of the House. He would be assisted as Vice-Speaker by Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, manager of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, who formerly was the chief secretary of the old Minseito.

Another development in the Diet situation on Sunday was that the New Year holiday of the Diet which will be convened on December 24 would be shortened to permit both Houses to complete their labors by February 11, the anniversary of the Accession of the Emperor Jimmu.

It is considered likely that the Diet will resume its business after the New Year recess about January 10. Normally the recess lasts until after January 20.

Premier Told of Desire

Mr. Shoju Koyama the former speaker called on Premier Hideki Tojo at his official residence last Saturday and communicated his desire to resign the Speakership of the Lower House.

The election of a new Speaker is expected to take place on Wednesday, the same day that the 79th regular session of the Imperial Diet will be convened. The proceedings will be presided over by Mr. Oki.

The possibility of the election of Mr. Shimada as new Speaker loomed large last Saturday afternoon following a meeting of leaders of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, which occupies a dominating position in the Lower House.

The candidates for Speaker considered by the leaders in addition to Mr. Shimada included Matajiro Koizumi, former Communications Minister and leading member of the former Minseito, and Tadahiko Okada, leading member of the old Seiyukai. The majority of opinion among the leaders indorsed Mr. Shimada.

The leaders also considered the successor to Vice-Speaker Tago. Mr. Uchigasaki topped the list of candidates for the post which received their attention. The other candidates included Kazuo Nakai, Teizo Yamamoto, Minoru Togo, and Eikichi Katsuda.

Longest in Office

The outgoing Speaker came to office on July 23, 1937. He was the Speaker who has been longest in office without re-election.

He enjoyed immense popularity with Lower House legislators. But this does not tell the whole story of his record-breaking continuance in office. Few Speakers had greater qualifications for their post than Mr. Koyama.

Equally, there were few Speakers during whose tenure of office so much change took place in the country.

Mr. Koyama was elected as Speaker by a Diet called in a special session following the induction of the first Konoye Cabinet. He was not long in office before the current China affair broke out. He had the distinction of presiding over the proceedings of an extraordinary Diet session called to discuss measures for dealing with the affair.

In all probability he was in one of his proudest moments in his life when he was in the chair when the House adopted a resolution on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the introduction of constitutional government in the development of which he played a large role. He had the honor of representing the Lower House at the national celebrations last year marking the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire.

Mr. Koyama expressed a wish to be released of his duties as Speaker last September, following the organization of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members.

Retirement Delayed

For a time the imminence of his leaving the position which he had held with great distinction was widely talked about. The extraordinary Diet session called last month to consider the questions of bringing the China affair to a settlement in conformity with the nation's basic policy interfered with his plans for his departure from the Speakership. It was followed by a few weeks by the emergency Diet which met on December 16 in a two-day session to approve proposals for meeting the situation caused by the entrance of Japan into a state of war with the United States and the British Empire. He saw to the Lower House performing its functions at the critical session.

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Where Is Churchill?

British Leader Missing From Secret Session in House of Commons—Meeting With Roosevelt or Stalin Bruited About

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—The whereabouts of Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, still remains a mystery in London as he did not attend meetings of the House of Commons' secret sitting yesterday, it was reported here from the British capital today.

Reported in Confab

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is believed having secret meetings with President Roosevelt at Washington or Premier Stalin at Moscow to study with the ruler of the United States or of the Soviet Union how to tide over the current crisis confronting the two great democratic Powers of the world, resulting from the devastating defeats suffered at the hands of the Japanese Naval forces in Hawaii and off the Malay Peninsula, reports a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri.

A great sensation was caused in political circles of London when Londoners learned on December 19 that Prime Minister Churchill had been missing from the Parliament for three days.

People in England began to ask questions as to the whereabouts of the British Prime Minister when Lord Privy Seal Clement Attlee tried to evade a question raised by a Parliament member in the Lower House on December 18 about the reason of the absence of the Prime Minister from a committee meeting held there the same day.

Now it is generally believed in political circles of London that the Prime Minister is not in England today, but that he is probably holding secret meetings with President Roosevelt at Washington or Premier Stalin at Moscow, and undoubtedly discussing with the American leader or of the Soviet Union over the steps they should take for the United States and the British Empire to recover as soon as possible from the depths of irrecoverable disgrace and humiliation into which they had plunged themselves as a result of the smashing blows inflicted on the Pacific Fleet of the United States and the Asiatic Fleet of Great Britain by the crack units of the Japanese Naval air-force in the Pacific, and off Malaya at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia.

Throughout the British Empire, the people's attention is being focused upon the news of the missing Prime Minister as they regard the news coupled with the reports as to the visit to Moscow by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Anthony Eden, and the alleged Anglo-American military conference at Cairo, Egypt, as indicating the great crisis which has ever confronted Great Britain since the start of World War II, says the dispatch.

Salazar Denounces Timor Isle Invasion

(Continued from Page 1)

has received the deepest interest and attention of the Spanish public and political circles.

British Action Condemned

A condemnation of Great Britain featured the speech delivered by the Portuguese Premier, Antonio Oliveira Salazar, before the National Assembly, last Friday. He was speaking in his capacity of Foreign Minister.

The criticism of Britain was for the landing of Australian and Dutch troops on the Portuguese colony of Timor in violation of the agreements between Portugal and Great Britain.

The substance of the Salazar speech follows:

"Troops, believed to have been Australian and Dutch, landed on Timor Wednesday morning. The reason given for the move, which was in violation of Portuguese sovereignty, was that the colony needed to be protected from the danger of Japanese invasion.

"I shall take the assembly into the Government's confidence regarding the negotiations which have been carried on by us with the British Government with regard to Timor.

"On November 4, the British Foreign Secretary asked the Portuguese Ambassador in London to answer three questions.

1. "What Portugal will do in the event of Japanese attack on Timor?

2. "Is Portugal willing to accept British aid in resisting a Japanese attempt at invasion of the Portuguese colony?

3. "If Portugal is willing to accept such British aid is it ready to study, with Britain, plans for joint action in meeting a Japanese invasion of the colony?

"We thought it impossible for our country to get involved with Japan, with which we have been maintaining exceptionally friendly relations for a long time. We also thought that the prospect of a Japanese invasion of Timor was remote pending the complete occupation of Singapore, Batavia, and the Philippines by the Japanese. We excluded the possibility of Japan attacking Timor as part of a plan for invading Australia.

"Considering the relationship of this country with Britain with which we are in an alliance, we replied to the questions from the British Government.

"The British Foreign Secretary, on November 11, and the British envoy in Lisbon, the following day, communicated to our Government requests to allow Timor to be used by Australian and Dutch troops in event of a Japanese attack on the colony. They also proposed that our Government give the Governor-General of Timor power to discuss plans for joint action against Japan with the British and Dutch.

"Our Government accepted these proposals. At the same time we instructed the envoy in London to make it clear to the British Government that the use of Timor by Australian and Dutch troops would be allowed only when the colony was actually attacked and was not intended as a precautionary measure against aggression of Portuguese sovereignty over the colony.

"Naturally we were shocked to learn that Australian aircraft carried out flights over Timor several times on December 9, 11, and 12. Promptly we protested this violation of Portuguese sovereignty to the London Government.

"On December 15, a note was delivered to our emvoy in London in which the British Government said that Britain was ready to arrange for Australian and Dutch troops to aid Timor in accord with the spirit of the British-Portuguese alliance.

Submarines Reported

"Subsequently submarines were reported sighted in waters near Timor. This was the occasion for the communication to the British Government of our view that we did not consider the presence of submarines near our colony necessitating enforcement of the agreement on joint action against Japan.

"The British Ambassador in Lisbon again, on December 17, urged on our Government the need of landing Australian and Dutch troops on Timor. While the talk was in progress, Timor had been placed under protective control by Australian and Dutch troops. We protested to the British and Dutch Exile Governments. Unfortunately the statements which have been issued by these Governments on the incident were such as to clarify the situation."

NAZIS ROUT SOVIETS ON EAST WAR FRONT

U-Boats Sink 17,000 Tons British Merchantmen — Tobruk Again Bombed by Aircraft

Domei

BERLIN, December 20.—Heavy losses have been inflicted on Soviet forces along the entire Eastern Front as the German armies continue fierce attacks, the High Command announced today.

Simultaneously, fighter, bomber, and dive-bomber formations of the Luftwaffe carried out effective attacks on Soviet field positions and battery emplacements, the communique stated.

Other air formations raided railway facilities, and have inflicted considerable damage, it was said.

Continuing their relentless battle against British shipping, German U-boats have reported sinking four enemy vessels totaling 17,000 tons, the communique asserted, adding, torpedo-planes have sunk a 8,000-ton vessel near the coast of England.

Fighting on the North African front has continued with undiminished fury and British attacks have been repulsed by combined Italian and German troops, it was said.

The British fortress at Tobruk was again bombed by German aircraft, the communique said.

Attacks Repulsed

Domei

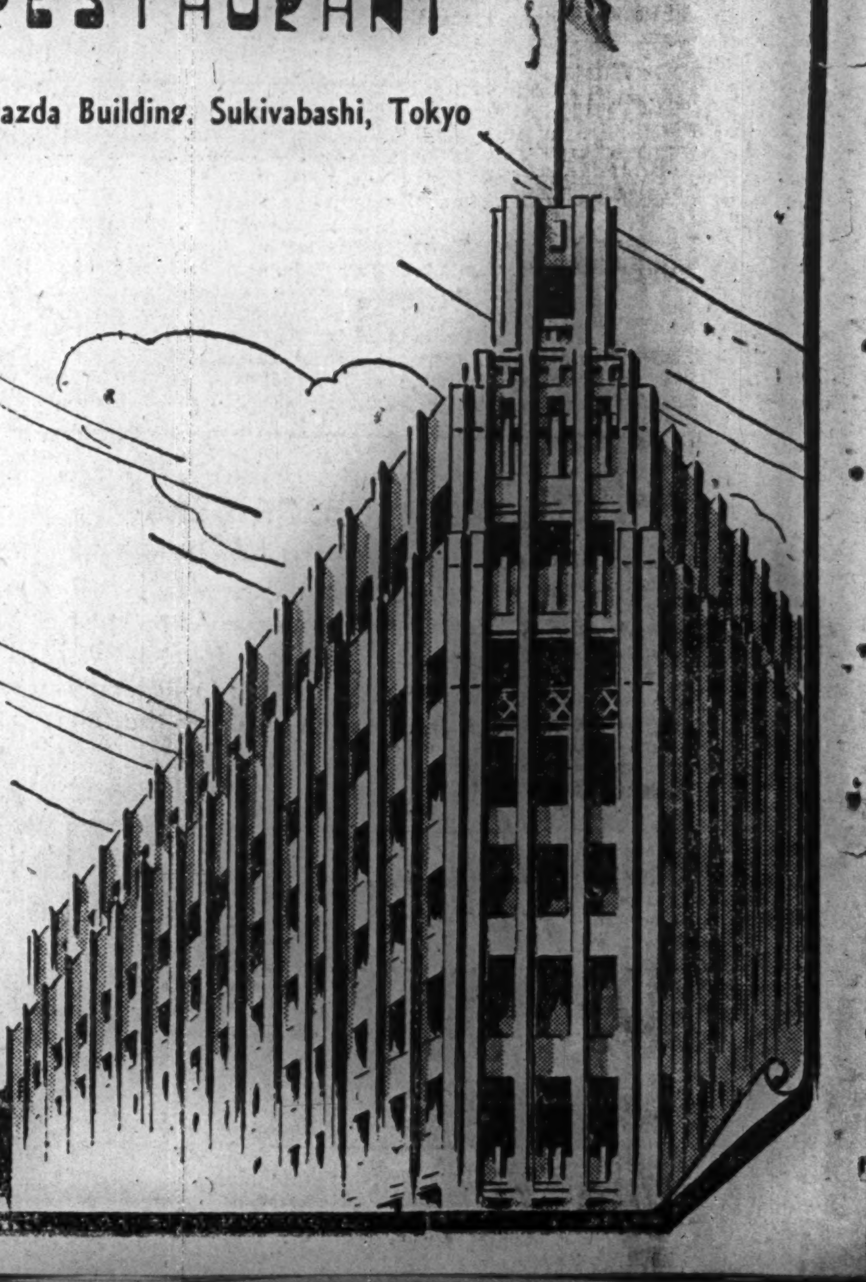
ROME, December 20.—Stubborn British mechanized attacks were carried out against Axis positions in Libya but they have been repulsed by Italian and German troops as they withdrew to establish new positions and have thus frustrated the enemy plans, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, British tank unit attacks on Bardia and Sollum have been repulsed by Italian forces, the communique said.

Chinese, Chosenese Felicitate

Since the announcement of the splendid war results attained by the Imperial Navy at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, letters and telegrams of thanks or encouragement are continuing to pour into the Navy Ministry. Thus far about 3,500 of them including those sent by the Chinese and Chosenese people have been sent to the Ministry up to Thursday.

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo



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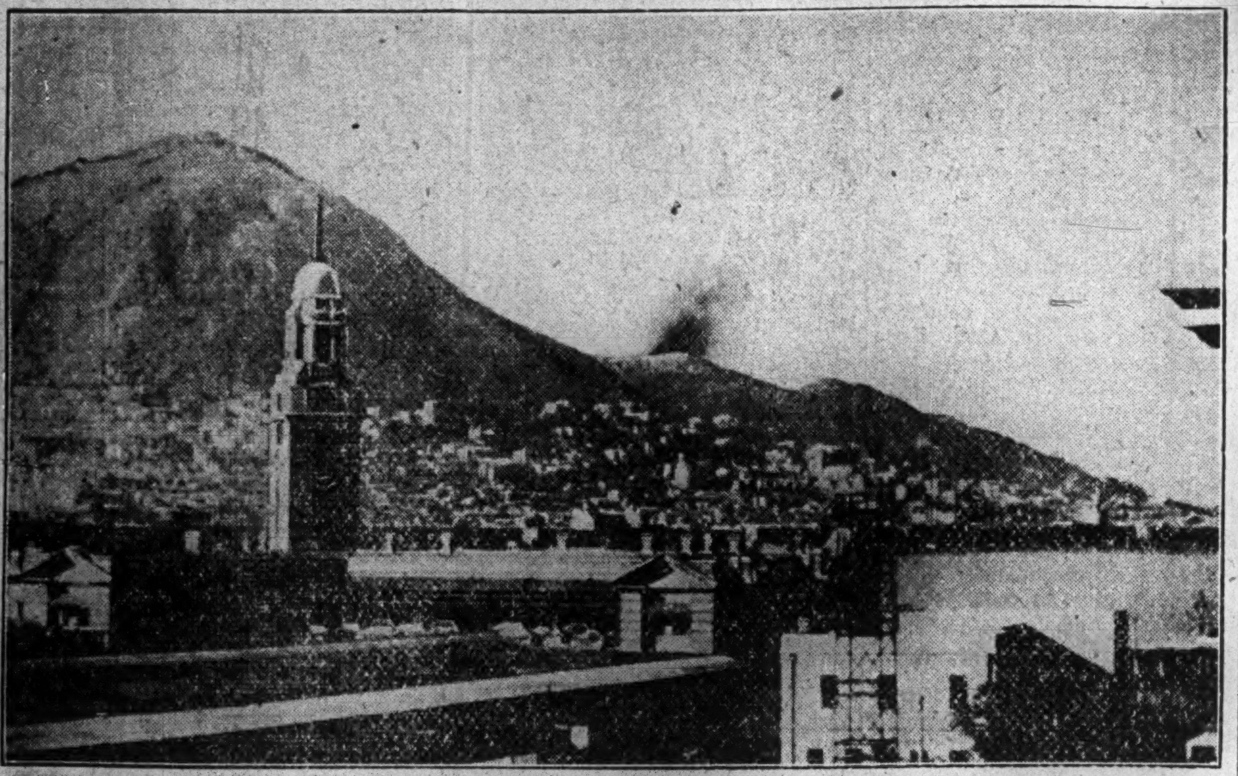
HONGKONG FORTS HIT; PHILIPPINES WARFARE SEEN IN FINAL STAGE

Hongkong Stronghold Under Fire



The above photo, released through the courtesy of the War Ministry, shows the once-proud British city being blasted by accurate artillery fire of the Japanese forces. With terrific street-fighting being now reported, even London seems to have given up hope of its being able to hold out against the Japanese attacks for long.

GRIM FIGHT RAGING ON EASTERN FRONT

Germans Repulse Several Strong Soviet Attacks Along Central Sector

REDS HELD IN LENINGRAD

Attempts to Break Through Slowly Closing Ring Hurled Back

Domei

BERLIN, December 21.—Fighting along the central sector of the Eastern Front has continued with undiminished fury as German troops have repulsed several strong Soviet attacks, the High Command announced today.

Ferocious Soviet attempts to break through the slowly closing ring around Leningrad with the support of mechanized units have been hurled back, the communique said.

Continuing their battle against Britain, German aircraft formations reportedly scored direct hits on certain important British industrial centers while other warplane units damaged two merchantmen in waters near the island.

On the North African front, through the heroic employment of all Axis land and air forces, intense attacks were carried out against British Empire troops, the communique asserted.

Simultaneously, the Luftwaffe bombed British airdromes and mechanized and motortruck concentrations in Libya, it was said.

Between December 13 and 19, a total of 81 Soviet planes were said to have been shot down on the Eastern Front while German losses for the same period admittedly were 18 machines.

British Storm Italians

Domei

ROME, December 21.—British forces have occupied an area west of Derna, in Libya, and have continued fierce attacks against Italian forces in a desperate attempt to dislodge the Fascist troops, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, serious fighting was said to be in progress in the Bardia and Sollum sectors.

Italian naval scouting planes returned safely to their bases after encountering three Royal Air Force planes and shooting one and damaging another, the communique stated.

Italian Convoy Attacked

Domei

ROME, December 20.—On Wednesday evening an Italian fleet on convoy duty in the central part of the Mediterranean encountered and engaged a British force consisting of a number of battleships, cruisers and destroyers, the Italian High Command announced today.

After a short engagement, the British withdrew behind a smoke screen and escaped in the gathering dusk.

In the engagement one of our cruisers sank a small size enemy vessel while a destroyer inflicted heavy damage on another ship and its sinking can be reckoned with. Likewise, a direct hit was scored on a large-size ...my vessel. During the encounter ... fleet did not suffer any damage, ... communique stated.

... the descending darkness the ...y fleet headed for its base and ...convoy arrived safely at its des...on," the report concluded.

...rain Supply Route Cut

...ARA, December 21.—As a re... ...uccessive British defeats in the ... Egypt can no longer depend ...ing shipments of grain from ... according to a report re...re today from Cairo.

Timor Occupation Seen as One Instance Of Proven British Diplomatic Treachery

Spokesman Hori Sympathizes With Portugal—News of Argentine Action to Exchange Envoys Termed 'Not Correct'

Full sympathies toward Portugal's difficult circumstances and position in which it finds itself were expressed by the Spokesman of the Board of Information, Tomokazu Hori, at this morning's meeting of foreign press correspondents.

The spokesman said, in answer to a question whether he had any news about Timor, that by the speech of Premier Antonio Oliveira Salazar on December 19 it was made clear that there had been an agreement between Portugal and England that in case of an actual attack on the part of another nation on Portuguese territories, Great Britain would come to the aid of Portugal.

"But this promised aid," the spokesman continued, "was to take place only when actual attack occurred and did not include the possibility of threat or danger. Now, merely on a flimsy pretext that Japanese submarines had been seen near Timor, Britain has sent troops to occupy Timor against the Portuguese Government's will.

"When England desires anything, this is the method usually taken, even going to the extent of throwing overboard amicable relations held hitherto, without a moment's notice. The other nations who are today depending upon the sweet words of England will have to watch out, independability is another characteristic of the Britishers. The British method of occuying territories has definitely shown its hands again," the Spokesman warned.

Mr. Hori concluded by saying that

(Continued on Page 2)

MASTERY OF PACIFIC BY JAPANESE HAILED

U.S. Won't Venture Out, Thinks Berlin—Hongkong Fall Big Blow, Says La Prensa

Domei

BERLIN, December 20—Acclaiming Japan's complete mastery in the Pacific through decisive defeat of the United States and British navies, well-informed quarters in Berlin today unanimously expressed the opinion that the weakened U.S. Pacific Fleet will only lick its wounds and will not venture out into Pacific waters, at least for some time to come.

Great Britain, the same quarters said, is forced to re-enforce its crippled Far Eastern fleet by drawing on British naval forces in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, increasing the vulnerability of the British units in those seas.

Dealing death blows against the United States and Britain's naval strength, Japan has secured permanent control of Asiatic waters, and, with it, the command of the air. Japan, therefore, with absolute safety at any time and at will can dispatch troops to any battle area, the same quarters pointed out.

Reviewing Japan's naval, military and air operations, the same quarters said Japanese forces have destroyed United States air bases on Midway, Johnston and Wake islands; have occupied in the short space of three days, America's supposedly impregnable fortress of Guam; have landed on Luzon and Mindanao despite heavy opposition and, in Luzon, are effecting a lightning advance on Manila from the north and south, and have quickly annihilated the United States air force on Luzon.

On the first day of the war, the Imperial forces of Japan forced the British out of Thailand, while other Japanese landing forces quickly occupied Kota Bharu, on the Malay peninsula, and have pierced all British defense lines, capturing five enemy positions as well as occupying Wellesley province, on the eastern fringe of the Malay peninsula.

The same quarters further pointed

(Continued on Page 2)

Boris Sees Japan Envoy

Domei

SOFIA, December 21.—Akira Yamaji, newly appointed Japanese Minister to Bulgaria, presented his credentials to King Boris III at 11 a.m. Saturday, it was disclosed today.

TSUBOKAMI GREETS THAI-JAPAN TREATY

Ambassador Emphasizes Significance of Signing—Now Hand in Hand to Victory

Domei

BANGKOK, December 21.—Following the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance Pact between Japan and Thailand, which was signed at Bangkok today between Thai Premier Pibula Songgram and Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami, a declaration emphasizing the significance of the pact was issued today by the Japanese Ambassador to the following effect:

"The Government of Thailand," he declared, "has concluded an Offensive and Defensive Alliance Pact with the Japanese Empire, and this is significant not only in that the Thai-Japanese relations has been enhanced to that of signatory Powers but also in that an unprecedentedly important event has thus sprung up in the diplomatic history of Japan and Thailand!

"The split of the Japanese-American talks was a manifestation of the unaltered traditional policy on the part of Britain and the United States to deny the raison d'etre of Japan in East Asia in spite of the very evident Japanese sincerity to avoid war in the world. The failure of the Japan-American parley was also indicative of the wicked traditional policy of the Anglo-American powers to place Asia on a mere colonial status.

"Instead of reflecting on their wrong attitude toward Japan, Britain and the United States went so far as to formulate an anti-Japanese encirclement camp, assuming an extremely antagonistic and provocative attitude.

Japan Hits Back

"Japan arose, declared war against Britain and America, destroyed main portions of the Anglo-American naval forces in only three days, and marked an epoch-making event in the military history of the world. This operation was an appliance of the right of self-defense against the malignant Anglo-American provocative challenges. Now, the defeat and decline of Britain and America is apparent and obvious, and all the oppressed races in the world are springing up everywhere unfurling

(Continued on Page 2)

Made Pacific Affairs Chief

Domei

VICHY, December 21.—Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor of French Indo-China, has been appointed French High Commissioner for Pacific Affairs, the Government decreed today.

BRITAIN BEGGING U.S. FOR HELP IN MALAYA

Mission in Washington Exerts Pressure Worried by Swift Japanese Wins

ASKS UNCLE SAM NAVY

Wants at All Cost to Defend Singapore Nothwithstanding Yankees' Own Headaches

Domei

MADRID, December 21.—Deeply distressed by successive defeats suffered in Malaya and the shattering of its Far Eastern Fleet, the British mission in Washington has begun to exert pressure on the United States Government to send immediately the remnants of its badly battered Pacific Fleet, the remains of its air force and an American expeditionary force to Singapore to assist the sorely pressed defenders of Malaya, according to a report received here from the American capital today.

Apparently undisturbed and unconcerned over the fact that the United States is confronted with the pressing need of defending its own territories of Hawaii and the Philippines, the London Government wants foremost to protect and to retain Singapore which is a vital Empire route to Australia and New Zealand, the report said.

The British Government also considers the safeguarding of its rubber and mineral supplies in Indo-Asia of more importance than its ally's interests, the report asserted.

Also of immediate vital concern to the British Government is the restoring of its prestige, which has been badly shattered by repeated Japanese victories, in Asia since the enormous defeats it has suffered have seriously affected the morale of natives in British colonies and also it has had a telling effect on public opinion in the United States and neutral countries, it was said.

Serious U.S.-British Split

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—It has now been revealed that the United States and Great Britain are not in full accord regarding their joint operations against Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, as British forces are facing a serious crisis due to the remarkable advance of Japanese troops in Malaya.

Reports from London and Washington reaching here the last few days are announcing the opening of a supreme anti-Axis military conference by the representatives of all anti-Axis nations. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States are eagerly circulating reports about the unification of the Pacific front. But between the two countries there is a decided division of opinion on strategic and economic problems.

A London report, dated December 19, said that Britain had retreated from Penang and Japanese forces had already occupied the area on the other side of the island. Then a Singapore report further informed that Alfred Duff-Cooper broadcasted on the evening of December 19 that the situation had turned very serious since that evening, as British forces were obliged to retreat from the northwestern coast of the peninsula, while the Japanese attacks had been so far very successful.

Just when such a pessimistic report is being given out by the British side as regards the Malay situation there is also revealed the existence of a serious disagreement between the United States and Great Britain on strategic and economic problems.

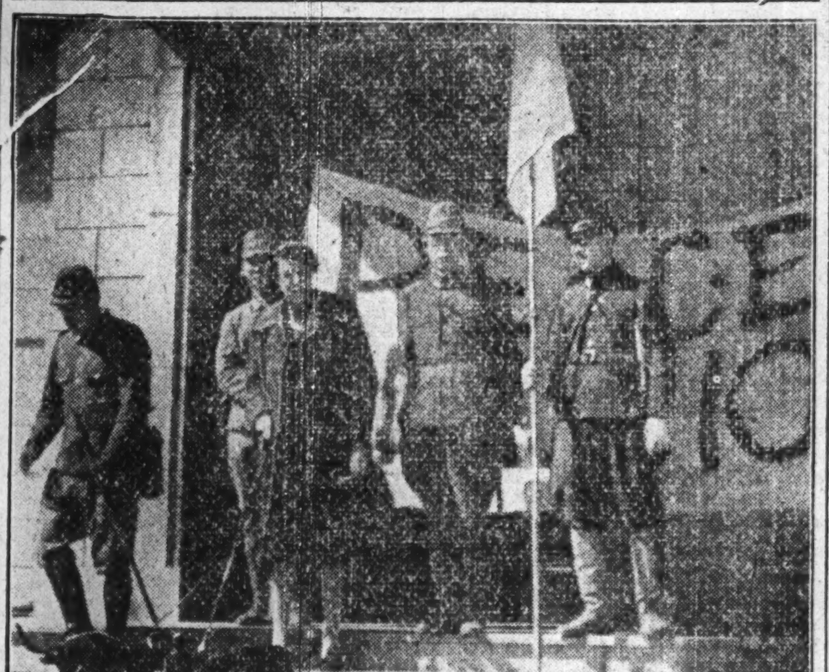
U.S. War Aid Doubtful

An information reaching here from London on December 19, said: "It is very doubtful that the United States would satisfy the demand of Great Britain in military strategy, when the supreme joint military operation conference is held at Washington. It is believed to be quite difficult for the United States Govtrnment to satisfy Great Britain." It is also questioned whether the United States would protect the line connecting Hawaiian islands with the Netherlands East Indies. It is a problem for Great Britain whether the United States would dispatch troops and fleet to various East Asian spots to oppose Japan's attacks on Malaya and other districts.

The Times, London, said on December 19, after explaining that the paper's opinion reflected the Government wish, that Japan would freely operate in the Pacific until Britain secures naval

(Continued on Page 2)

To Prevent Needless Suffering



The commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces now engaged in storming Hongkong, on December 13, just before launching the offensive, sent a delegation to the Governor-General of the Crown Colony, asking for the surrender of the city, in the name of Bushido and British knighthood, so that the cruel suffering of the non-combatants might be prevented. The subsequent refusal of the humane offer will remain a black blot on the British escutcheon. Shown is the group that entered the enemy stronghold to deliver the first peace proposal. (By courtesy of the War Ministry)

Japanese Naval Victory at Pearl Harbor Picked by U.S. Papers as Big News of 1941

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—The sensational Japanese naval victory at Pearl Harbor has been selected in a poll of prominent United States newspapermen as the most important event of the year, it was reported from New York today.

1. Other events which were listed among the 10 most important developments in 1941 were:

2. The Soviet counter-attack after the Germans had arrived at the gates of Moscow.

3. The United States' program to give maximum aid to the Democracies without entering the war.

4. The Atlantic meeting between President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

5. Former Reich Deputy Rudolf Hess' mysterious airplane flight.

6. The United States occupation of Iceland and losses of warships in the Atlantic.

7. The Libyan war.

8. The battle of Crete and the German use of first air-transported troops.

9. Britain's "V" for Victory program.

10. The battle between the 35,000-ton German battleship Bismarck and the 42,100-ton British battleship Hood.

13 DEFENSE AREAS DESIGNATED BY U.S.

Navy Department to Control Coastal Districts on Pacific And Atlantic

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 21.—The United States Navy Department yesterday designated 13 coastal districts and important bays and ports on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts as naval defense areas and it has placed under its control all passage of vessels in those designated areas, according to a Washington report received here today.

The naval defense areas are as follows: Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts; Narragansett, Rhode Island; San Diego, California; San Francisco, California; Columbia River mouth, Oregon; Puget Sound, Washington; Delaware Bay, between New Jersey and Delaware; New London, Connecticut; Chesapeake Bay, Maryland; Norfolk, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; New York, New York, the report said.

Axis Nationals Interned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—Announcing that foreigners considered dangerous to the safety of the United States will be interned for the duration of the war, the United States Department of Justice today disclosed that 2,886 Axis nationals have been arrested, a dispatch received in Buenos Aires from Washington reports.

The number includes 1,460 Japanese, 222 Italians and 1,204 Germans, the dispatch said.

Mexican Airmen Cooperate

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—The Mexican Government has announced that its air force will cooperate with the United States air force in order to patrol and protect the Atlantic seacoast from enemy encroachment, according to a Reuters' cable reaching

(Continued on Page 2)

DUFF-COOPER HEADS BRITAIN'S WAR BODY

Brooke-Popham, Layton Included in Reorganized Council —Singapore Seen Important

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—Composition of the newly-organized Far Eastern War Council was announced in a British radio broadcast heard in Stockholm today. Its chairman, the broadcast said, is Alfred Duff-Cooper, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who represents the British War Cabinet in the Orient.

Other members of the council are: Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, commander-in-chief of Britain's Far Eastern forces; Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commanding Britain's Far Eastern naval forces; Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas, Governor-General of the Straits Settlements; Sir George Sansom, former commercial counselor at the British Embassy in Tokyo, and an un-named Australian representative.

Singapore Value Stressed

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Military quarters in London today stressed the importance of Singapore and admitted that the position of the British naval base at the tip of the Malay Peninsula increasingly is becoming precarious because of repeated Japanese successes in northern Malaya, it is reported here from London.

The same quarters in London loudly proclaimed that Singapore, around the world from London, would have to be defended to the last man as its loss would render impossible the recovery of Penang and Hongkong, indicating Hongkong has already been given up as lost by the British.

Canada Defense Pushed

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—In order to strengthen Canadian national defense, especially on the Pacific coast, the Canadian Government today announ-

(Continued on Page 2)

Batteries Near Victoria Peak Are Smashed By Army Planes

ISLANDS' DOOM NEAR

U.S. Resistance Seen Ending as Mindanao, Cavite And Other Sectors Blasted—Another British Gunboat Sunk by Japanese Plane

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH CHINA, December 21.—Crack units of Japanese army air forces in South China yesterday afternoon showered bombs again upon enemy fortifications east of Victoria Peak and shattered batteries which the enemy boasted as impregnable.

Thus facilitating the attacks of land forces, Japanese army flyers all returned safely to their base.

Philippine Battle in Last Stage

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—With the main Japanese attack now centered on the island of Mindanao, well-informed Washington quarters have declared that the bombings of Cavite naval base and other American strongholds signify that the battle of the Philippines has now entered its final stage, according to a Havas report from Washington received here today.

These observers believe that American resistance in the Philippines shortly will end, the report said.

Manila-Davao Communications Cut

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—Communications between the United States High Command in Manila and Davao were severed at 2:15 a.m. thus leaving Davao isolated, a Manila report received here disclosed today.

British Gunboat Sunk

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH CHINA, December 21.—Finding a British gun-boat firing upon Japanese troops on Mt. Nicolson, Hongkong island, an Imperial Army plane piloted by Lieutenant Zengen Kamiyama, at noon today, dropped two direct hits upon it. The British gun-boat sank with great explosion immediately afterward, it was confirmed by the Japanese Army plane.

Dutch Borneo Bombed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 21.—The Netherlands East Indies High Command announced yesterday that the Japanese Air Force bombed the island of Anamba, northeast of Singapore, while the city of Pontianak, on the western end of Dutch Borneo, was bombed continuously for 45 minutes by another squadron of Japanese planes, a Havas report received here from Batavia today stated.

British Position Under Fire

Domei

BERLIN, December 21.—Japanese forces continuing their successful offensive in Malaya, are attacking a strong British artillery position at an undisclosed point on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula, according to a Singapore report relayed here from Stockholm.

The Japanese drive is being conducted on a front extending more than 50 miles, and it is presumed here that important roads for use of Japanese mechanized forces soon will fall into their hands.

The British soon will be forced to retreat from an undisclosed river.

Kedah Wellesley Evacuated

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—Unable to withstand the crushing drives of Japanese forces on the Malay battlefront, British troops have evacuated Kedah and Wellesley provinces, according to a United Press dispatch from London received here today.

New Base at Rangoon

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, is supervising creation of a new naval and supply base at Rangoon in an effort to re-enforce by sea British

forces at Rangoon and along the Burma-Thailand border, it was indicated in a communique reaching here from London.

Fierce Fighting On Mindanao

Domei

LISBON, December 20.—Armed Japanese forces effected a successful landing on Mindanao Island, Philippines, according to a report received here from Manila today.

Fierce fighting has been reported as American and Filipino troops are desperately attempting to stop the advancing Japanese forces, the report said.

Penang Occupation Announced

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 11:50 p.m. Saturday, announced to the following effect regarding the capture of Penang, a startegic point in Malaya, by Japanese forces:

"Our troops operating in the direction of the western coast of Malaya yesterday evening captured Penang Island. Our forces are now further advancing toward a southern direction."

Military Shake-Up for British Due

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 20.—A general shake-up of British high military officers in East Asia is believed to be inevitable by a military critic reporter of Reuter's according to information reaching here.

The reporter states that incompetency of British high military officers in East Asia is evident from the humiliating defeats suffered by the British in Malaya. Therefore, a great change of military officers is inevitable as was carried out by the United States Navy.

Singapore Males Conscripted

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 20.—Informations from Singapore reveal that the British authorities have decided to carry into effect the registration system officially conscripting all males regardless of his race. It was further revealed that all men between the ages of 20 to 30 will be conscripted first of all.

Hongkong Fighting Told

A graphic description of the fighting in Hongkong by the Japanese land and air forces was given by Asahi's war correspondent who is in the front lines with the Japanese forces now attacking Victoria Hill. He writes:

"From early dawn this morning, the air has been shaking with the detonation of cannon shots which seem to be falling near our lines after following a large arc from atop Victoria Hill where the British fortifications seem to be located. Within a space of 30 minutes, more than 50 to 60 cannon shots have been directed at our lines and one of them sent me flat on the ground when it exploded 10 meters away from me. Instantaneously, I was covered with black dirt that had an awful stench of gun-powder. Afar on the sea, I could see waters spout up as the cannon shots exploded on the sea.

"While the British are firing at our communication lines between Kowloon and Hongkong, the officers and men of the Japanese fighting forces are continuing their landing operations. Our artillery which has stationed itself on a certain hill has now begun a general bombardment. The earth and the air above are just shaking and trembling under the explosion of these guns.

"I had advanced to the front line now held by the Japanese by following a certain road. The buildings on both sides of these roads were blasted by the British and the glasses of the windows broken by the concussion. On the road were from 10 to 20 enemy army automobiles which had received direct hits or had been abandoned.

"On the barbed wire entanglements are the corpses of British and Indian soldiers blankly glaring at the sun. I came up as far as the oil tank which is now on fire. This fuel tank has been burning for more than four days now, and is just filling the sky with black smoke. This is the picture of our front line.

"The Japanese sky fighters have just come over our heads and bee-lined for Victoria Hill. In a flash, the planes swooped down and released tons of explosives over the fortifications. The staccato sound of anti-aircraft guns could be heard spitting out lead but none of the Japanese planes were shot down. Thus the artillery, the infantry and the air forces are striking against the foundations of Victoria Hill."

Tsubokami Creets Thai-Japan Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-Anglo-American standards. The fall and decay of the British and American camps is almost an established fact!

"At this juncture, our friendly country Thailand has resolutely signed a pact providing for offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, defying all pressures from the Anglo-American Powers. This, I dare say, is a manifestation of the genuine intrinsic phase of the Thai people as an Asiatic race and, in this very respect, I express my whole-hearted respect to the resoluteness of the leaders of Thailand, and at the same time I keenly feel the gravity of Japan's mission and responsibility.

Marching Hand in Hand

"From this day onward, one hundred million Japanese race and 20 million Thai people have pledged each other to march forward, hand in hand, to achieve objects of common cause. I do not doubt that the same feeling and passion will be flowing in the bosom of the Thai nation as in the heart of the Japanese people. We, both the nations of Japan and Thailand, dare not hesitate to shed noble blood for the cause of establishing a new order in the world and the emancipation of the East Asiatic races!"

Long History of Amity

With the conclusion of the Treaty of Alliance with this country, Thailand is now a complete and thorough cooperator with Japan in its enterprise of establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, cutting asunder the yoke of Great Britain and the United States, under which that country groaned.

Cultural as well as spiritual intercourse between Japan and Thailand can be traced back to some 1,000 years ago when Prince Takaoka, the third son of the Emperor Yozei, known as Shinnyo Hoshinno, met disastrous death in a district of Thailand on his way to India where he was to delve into the secrets of Buddhism. The news of the prince's death was brought to the Japanese Imperial Court by a student priest dispatched by the Chinese court.

Several centuries later, Nagamasa Yamada, a native of Suruga, went over to Thailand, with his comrades. They stayed in a Japanese town already existing at Ayuthia, 70 kilometers north of Bangkok. Yamada and other warriors distinguished themselves in suppressing the rebellion which broke out in southern Thailand and he, for his meritorious services, received the honor of taking part in the conduct of State affairs. He was made a chief of the bodyguards of the king of Thai, composed of 500 Japanese warriors.

Besides Nagamasa Yamade, there are many other Japanese who went over to that country and contributed toward the promotion of friendship between the countries. Yahei Hamada, Heiuemon Iwakura and Genzaburo Kanaya were progressive traders who promoted trade between Japan and the regions now included in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Japan-Thai intercourse continued until the Tokugawa Shogunate's seclusion policy prohibited the Japanese from going abroad. However, the intercourse was resumed with the Restoration of 1868 which put an end to the rule by the Shogunate, with a result that now the two nations are cooperating closely with each other in establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

13 Defense Areas Designated by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

here from Mexico City today.

Furthermore, it was revealed that the Mexican air force is composed mostly of former Spanish warriors who earned their wings in the Spanish Revolution flying with the Loyalist army but who have been exiled to Mexico.

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Where Epochal Pact Was Signed

Influences of Buddhism, the national religion, was fully manifested as Thailand took a definite and firm stand in entering into an alliance with Japan, on Sunday. Shown at top is the Wat Plakeo Temple where the ceremonies were held. Above: The flags of Japan and Thailand blossomed out on the streets of Bangkok as the news of the pact-signing was heralded throughout the world.

PENANG IN JAPAN HANDS, FATAL BLOW TO BRITAIN

Means Loss of Transportation To British in East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

The fall of Penang, a strategically important harbor in Malaya, into the hands of the Imperial Japanese forces, is one of the fatal blows dealt to Great Britain, it was said to a vernacular by a man well-posted on Malaya.

In 1783 Great Britain captured this beautiful island of Penang. Since then the island was a base next in importance to Singapore, in the British exploitation of East Asia, according to the paper. Penang is a port for steamers calling at India, Burma and Singapore; Burma, Victoria Point and Australia; and Burma and the Netherlands East Indies. The Rangoon-Bangkok air liners have flown through this place.

The fall of Penang means Great Britain's loss of transportation routes both by sea and air in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Besides, Perak located on the opposite side of Penang, is noted for the largest production of tin in the world. Britain have been obliged to give up this treasure of tin deposits, in addition to the loss of Penang, says the paper.

Penang is a Malayan word for a betel-nut palm tree. The natives of Malaya manufacture their favorite chewing tobacco from the leaves of the tree, adds the paper.

Mastery of Pacific By Japanese Hailed

(Continued from Page 1)

out that Japanese forces, continuing their jungle blitzkrieg, landed on British Borneo on December 16 at two undisclosed points on the northwestern coast.

Amazing and consistent Japanese successes have enhanced Japan's dominant position in the hostilities, the same quarters said, adding that Japan's smashing attacks against the United States and British fleet have definitely given the Japanese the initiative in all phases of the war.

Blow to British Prestige

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 20.—Commenting on the imminent fall of Hongkong, the influential newspaper, La Prensa, today editorially declared capture of the British Crown Colony will be a tremendous blow to Britain's prestige.

Quoting from a New York Times editorial published Thursday, La Prensa said the fall of Hongkong now is only a matter of hours, and with it will fall the prestige which Britain has enjoyed for a hundred years.

Hongkong could have been a real menace to Japan through cooperating among Washington, London and Chungking, but, with the British and United States fleets knocked out of action and with General Chiang Kai-shek's attack failing to meet expectations, fall of the Crown Colony cannot be averted, the newspaper said.

La Prensa said the defensive power of Hongkong has not fulfilled the wishful expectations of Great Britain and the United States.

Bullitt in Damascus

Domei

LISBON, December 21.—William Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France and President Roosevelt's special representative to the Near East, accompanied by a staff of seven, arrived in Damascus yesterday aboard an American plane, according to a report received here from Damascus today. Mr. Bullitt and his suite left today for Beirut, the report said.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

Buddhist Sutras Chanted at Pact Signing; Japan Welcomed as Brother; English Ousted

In the Royal Palace at Bangkok, before an emerald statue of Buddha, the signing of the Thai-Japanese Alliance Pact was conducted at noon, (Japan time), Sunday. This striking scene to be seen only in such a Buddhist country as Thailand was even more enhanced by the presence of 25 high Buddhist priests, who, standing a little way from the desk where the signing was held, chanted sutras all the whlie.

The historic conclusion of the pact was announced to the nation over the radio just after the signing was completed, when, according to the Yomiuri correspondent at Bangkok, the streets were suddenly astir with felicitations over the event and the success of Premier Pibula Songgram who was one of the strongest supporters of the pact.

The remaining old attitude of servility among the Thai natives toward the American and British residents was driven out of the Thai capital all at once, and the people met by the correspondent everywhere in the city expressed their deep gratitude over the consolidation of closer friendship between Japan and Thailand.

When the Yomiuri man dropped in at a shop a little after the pact signing, to do some shopping, talking in English as he formerly used to, a salesman said:

"We won't sell anything to those who speak English. You had better study the Thai language. As for your mother tongue, Japanese, I am daily picking up some vocabulary through this book."

The salesman's words were proved true in the very Japanese he used for the above remark, the newspaperman thought, for his Japanese was enough to communicate his thought.

All in all, the awakening of the Thai people to the vital necessity of establishing a new order in East Asia though cooperation with Japan is becoming apparent all through the land, the Yomiuri correspondent claimed.

Timor Move Is Sample Of British Treachery

(Continued from Page 1)

"from the standpoint of Japan, we express full sympathy toward Portugal's difficult circumstances and position in which it finds itself."

In answer to a query as to what consequences will take place as the result of the enemy occupation of Timor, Mr. Hori indicated that he would like to refrain from making any predictions. He added, however, that "probably England will lose the confidence of various countries which had been believing in its friendship."

Some indication was given by Mr. Hori about negotiations for the exchange of diplomats. When asked whether Argentina was negotiating with the United States and at the same time with Japan for the exchange of diplomats, the spokesman stated that he thinks "the report is not correct."

When pressed a little further and asked whether negotiations were going on for the exchange of diplomats with Great Britain and by some other channels, the spokesman answered in the affirmative.

The spokesman also revealed that Sweden will protect Japanese interests in some parts of the world in replying to a question concerning reports that Sweden would protect Japanese interests in South Africa and Burma.

Asked who is taking care of British interests in Japan, Mr. Hori answered: "When everything is settled the Foreign Office will make an anouncement."

Toward the end of the press meeting, Mr. Hori was questioned as to whether negotiations were going on about the Japan-Soviet fishery problem. The spokesman replied that he did not want to disclose the contents. Asked whether a treaty would be concluded between the Soviet Union and Japan as provided in the existing fishery agreement, Mr. Hori disclosed that "all the questions are being discussed."

Duff-Cooper Heads Britain's War Body

(Continued from Page 1)

ed its decision to conscript 10,000 men for special defense service, according to a Reuters dispatch arriving here from Ottawa.

Egypt Makes War Move

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 20.—The Egyptian Parliament has approved severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, it was reported here today from Cairo.

In addition to recall of Egyptian diplomatic representatives in Tokyo, Egypt will intern all Japanese nationals registered with the Egyptian police authorities and will institute governmental control over all Japanese property and assets in the country, the report said.

Keep Orange Peels

"Don't cast away orange peels," is an advice given to housewives of this country by the Kumamoto Medical College which succeeded recently in baking bread of flour and powdered orange peels containing Vitamin C and Vitamin P said to be a specific against blood poisoning. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry authorities too, on learning that a horse given fodder together with orange peels never lose in weight, are planning to turn out orange-peel fodder for horses going through hardships in battlefields.

Japanese Press Comments

Monday, December 22

ASAHI—Japanese-Thai Alliance Concluded
Occupation of Penang Island
NICHI NICHI—Japanese-Thai Alliance
YOMIURI—Conclusion of Offensive and Defensive Alliance Between Japan and Thailand
MIYAKO—Singapore Isolated
Alliance With Thailand

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

Japanese-Thai Alliance Concluded

ASAHI

The treaty of alliance concluded Sunday at Bangkok aims at the wholesale and positive participation of Thailand in the establishment of the new order in East Asia and its collaboration politically, economically and militarily for the achievement of the objective of the Greater East Asia War. According to the treaty, "both Japan and Thailand engage not to conclude an armistice or peace without their complete mutual accord."

Since Japan is the guiding spirit for the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is important that Asiatic peoples come to the realization of this fact. Thailand, which found itself in a difficult international position since last year, boldly pushed ahead according to its conviction and finally concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan. Besides the importance of the treaty itself, its moral significance must also be stressed, as Thailand has shown to various East Asiatic nations an example which should be followed by them.

Thailand, concluding the treaty of amity and friendship with this country in June last year which was followed in May this year by the protocol concerning political understandings between the two nations after the restoration of its lost territory from French Indo-China by the Japanese mediation, has clearly recognized the Japanese leadership in East Asia. Despite insistent British maneuvers politically and economically, the far-sightedness of Premier Pibula Songgram has enabled his Government to choose the right course, for which we wish to pay our great respect.

When the war was declared by Japan against the United States and Britain on December 8, the national policy of Thailand was decided to cooperate with this country for the achievement of the Greater East Asia War. We must fight to the end in order to establish firmly the new order in East Asia which is indispensable for the restoration and promotion of lasting peace in the world.

Occupation of Penang Island

Penang Island, pivotal military base in the west coast of Malaya and the second largest business center in the Straits Settlement, fell into the Japanese hands on December 19 and the Rising Sun flag has been set in Georgetown.

The gallant operations of the Japanese forces successfully reduced this British stronghold in the Straits Settlements. With the enemy fleeing in disorder, the entire island of Penang and Wellesley Province opposite of the aforementioned island have now fallen into complete control of the Japanese forces.

Not only has the occupation of Penang marked a new stage for the offensive on Singapore, it will form a new threat to the line linking Singapore, Culcatta and Rangoon. It also means the acquisition by the Japanese Navy of a new base for the mastery of the Indian Ocean. Negatively, the British and American aid toward Chungking via Burma has been intercepted as the result of the occupation of Penang and positively Singapore is now isolated from India and India itself is now exposed to actual danger. From these viewpoints, the occupation of Penang by the Japanese must be said a fatal blow to the British.

With the current Greater East Asia War as a turning point, Thailand extricated itself from the British economic fetter and has taken a new step as a partner for the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The newly concluded treaty will undoubtedly contribute much for the development of Thailand itself in the future.

Japanese-Thai Alliance

NICHI NICHI

The formal signing of a treaty of alliance between Japan and Thailand took place, Sunday, at Bangkok between Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami and Thai Premier Marshal Pibula Songgram.

Japan and Thailand, as East Asiatic nations, have maintained their traditional friendly relations in the past. The friendship between the two nations was further cemented by the conclusion of the treaty of amity and friendship in June last year, the Japanese mediation of Thai-French Indo-China border dispute and the signing of the protocol concerning political understanding between the Japanese and Thai Governments. The friendship between the two nations most concretely manifested was the decisive and friendly measure taken by the Thai Premier immediately following the war declaration by Japan against the United States and Britain concerning the passage of the Japanese troops through Thailand for the prevention of the British invasion into Thailand.

We wish to pay our greatest respect to the Thai Government for its far-sighted policy, which manifested its conviction in the signing of the alliance as "the establishment of a new order in East Asia is the only way of realizing prosperity of that region and indispensable condition for the restoration and promotion of world peace, and to eliminate all baneful influences which are obstacles to such purpose" as stipulated in the treaty.

Thus the Anglo-American influences in Thailand for invasion and exploitation are now completely driven out from that country as the result of the new treaty. Japan has gained a new allied nation and a new powerful strategic point in the south, which will undoubtedly affect more favorably our military operations there.

Conclusion of Offensive and Defensive Treaty Between Japan and Thailand

YOMIURI

Consolidating further the historic friendship between Japan and Thailand since the time of Nagamasa Yamada, the two nations are now bound together as one body as the result of the conclusion of the new offensive and defensive agreement. We wish to pay our highest tribute to good judgment and decisive steps taken by Premier Marshal Pibula Songgram and leaders of the Thai Government.

As the situation in East Asia became tense, in order to make Thailand its strategic foothold, Britain brought heavy political economic pressure to bear on Thailand along with military intimidatory measures. The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War at this precarious time gave Thailand a golden opportunity to decide on its policy. Close on the heels of the understanding reached between Japan and Thailand concerning the passage of Japanese forces through that country, the offensive and defensive treaty was newly concluded between the two Governments. Thus Thailand has regained its freedom in East Asia.

The prime objective of the Great East Asia War is the expulsion of Anglo-Saxon influences from East Asia in order to share among the East Asiatic people their common welfare and rights for their existence. Therefore, it goes without saying that there will be mutual respect for their territorial integrity and there is no unjust ambition.

We heartily congratulate that the alliance was concluded between Japan and Thailand at this historic moment which will decide the fate of East Asia for centuries to come. We firmly believe the final victory will be attained by us before long for the establishment of the new order in East Asia.

Singapore Isolated

MIYAKO

Within less than 10 days since their landing operations in Malaya, the Japanese forces, which effected a successful landing on Borneo, have now again captured Penang. Thus the Japanese have now succeeded in isolating Singapore, the most important stepping stone for the British advance to East Asia. Having been shattered by the Japanese forces, the enemy is now compelled to defend their line linking Johore and Singapore. With the sea routes linking British India and Burma with Australia and New Zealand completely jeopardized by the Japanese bombing operations, the strategic weakness of the British forces cannot be concealed any longer.

Close on the heels of the capture of Penang, the fall of Hongkong has now become a matter of hours, marking the overthrow of the offensive pivot of Britain by the linking of Hongkong, Singapore and Darwin. Thus, the strategic significance of the fall of Hongkong cannot be slighted. Far more significant, however, is the elimination of Hongkong as the last foothold of Britain in China. It may be pointed out in this connection that the goal of the China hostilities has virtually been achieved.

Alliance With Thailand

The military alliance with Thailand was concluded Sunday at Bangkok. It is indeed a matter for congratulation that the firm concert between the two countries has thus been consummated, making a great political triumph of Japan equaling as great a military victory. Thailand has been an independent constitutional nation in East Asia in the past. Thailand, however, appeared as if a British colony because of the latter's strong influences ever since the revolution of 1932.

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Britain Begging U.S. For Help in Malaya

(Continued from Page 1)

supremacy in the Pacific by the joint operation with the United States and other countries. But one report from London says: "Negotiation might be opened at Washington between Great Britain and the United States for the dispatch of American warships to Singapore. But Britain cannot idly wait for developments, and thus must protect her own interest by her own strength."

Yet, for the United States navy that had already met serious defeat at Hawaii, it is impossible to think of confronting the main fleet of Japan in naval warfare. The United States would try to preserve its present naval strength as far as possible and thus prepare for a long war. Thus there is a wide gap between the United States and British views just when it is in need of urgent naval help from its ally. A serious miscalculation in war strategy has thus been caused between the two anti-Axis leaders.

Economic Worries

Then, there is the economic pressure caused by Japan's economic blockade of the South Sea area. Particularly, the suspension of the supply of timber and tin will be a serious problem for Great Britain and the United States. At the House of Commons the supply of rubber was seriously discussed on December 19, and the Government representative explained that 86 per cent of the world rubber supply comes from Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, and thus under the present condition, Great Britain and the United States are planning to establish special plants for manufacturing artificial rubber.

At the supreme military conference to be shortly opened at Washington, the supply of various raw materials will be a question to be discussed. It is reported that the United States possesses a supply of rubber enough for ten months, but the stock held by Great Britain is expected to be much smaller. Thus, between the two countries, the question of distributing raw materials has become very difficult. While the two countries appear to be inseparable economically and strategically, there is such a gap that is caused by conflicting interests.

As the war development in the Pacific has become further disadvantageous to the British and American side, the disagreement between the United States and Great Britain has come to be reported from their own sources.

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